

participate on an equality with other nations in the election of judges.

That this country may at any time withdraw, and that the statute for the Court shall not be amended without consent of the United States.

That there is to be no secret advisory opinions, and that the Court shall not, without consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion on any question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

That recourse to the Court in cases affecting this country can be had only by treaty.

That adherence to the Court shall not imply an intention on the part of this country to intrude upon foreign countries' domestic affairs or to relinquish its attitude toward purely American questions.

Long Road Yet to Travel

Although potentially an adherent to the international tribunal, it will be many months before the United States will become an actual accredited member. Because of the reservations that the Senate prescribed, President Coolidge must obtain the acceptance of the restriction by the 48 nations already members of the Court. This acceptance is assured, Court supporters claim, but, nevertheless, it will take many months to complete, as the process is one of treaty-making.

The final vote came at 5:50 p. m. Even at this hour it was unexpectedly early. For it was 10 minutes past 5 o'clock before the Senate took its first ballot of the day on a reservation by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, to the effect that the restriction became a member of the Court with the understanding that the opinions of the Court should not be enforced by war. The five hours between noon, when the Senate met, and the vote, were spent in debate.

Impressive Moment in Debate

During this period there was what was probably the most impressive moment of the contest. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leading opponent to Court adherence, made a short but effective argument. The crowded galleries and the Senate floor were silent and tense. When he took his seat, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, rose and began a rebuttal of Senator Borah's arguments.

Mr. Borah asked for permission to interrupt. It was granted, and then ensued an exchange worthy of the Senate of the United States, the importance of the subject and the abilities of the senators engaged.

In contrast to this episode was the spectacle staged by Cole Blaise (D.), Senator from South Carolina, blustering anti-court Senator. During a tepid discussion on a reservation by Henrik Steiwer (R.), Senator from Minnesota, restricting the number of votes of the British Empire to one in the election of judges on the Court, Mr. Blaise took the floor and demanded that every State in the Union be given a vote in such elections. A defense for his plan he pointed out

that the Republic of Haiti, "a nigger country," would have as great a voting power as the United States. From this the Senator launched into a tirade on his favorite subject, "Embassy liquor." Laughter was unrestrained. Many southern senators on the Democratic side left the chamber.

Firm for Final Vote

After the first few roll calls the galleries began to empty. Court leaders announced that they would hold the Senate in session into the night if necessary to obtain a final vote. This information and the insistence of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, irrefragable, for roll calls on every question made it appear as if it would be a long, tedious matter before the final motion would be put. Eight roll calls were taken. After a few minutes before noon until adjournment was announced Mrs. Woodrow Wilson sat quietly in the Executive Gallery. In the last minutes before the vote when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, ardent Court opponent, made a last plea she leaned over and watched the speaker with close attention.

Mr. Johnson was conscious of her presence. He repeatedly turned toward her gallery as he sarcastically commented the Democrats on their victory.

"Yes, the deed is done," he said in a voice quivering with emotion, and with arms raised above his head. "I congratulate my Democratic friends. I congratulate my Republican friends."

Then, picking up a paper, he read a rollcall of senators who in 1920 had voted for the League of Nations and approval of the Treaty of Versailles. With slow emphasis he called the names of the senators who were no longer in the Senate. And as he finished the list he paused and then significantly demanded:

Challenge Is Unanswered

"I challenge any of these men to stand up now and say they will vote for the United States to go into the League of Nations or this League Court."

There was silence and no response, which he finally broke with the remark, "I pause, but there is no answer."

The final vote came much as an anticlimax. The chamber looked littered. Senators were tired and restless. The galleries were empty. There was no excitement during the calling of the final roll. When the result was announced there was no outburst. Senators began to hurry from the chamber, but were halted by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, gallant, rising and asking for unanimous consent to send to the desk a bill.

"I ask Mr. President that this bill, H. R. No. 1, be made the next number of business," he said.

"It is so ordered," answered the Chair and the tax bill was before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The ratification, based on a revised version of the original Swanson resolution, does not automatically take the United States into the World Court. The reservations adopted first must be submitted by the State Department to the other member nations, and each must declare its willingness to admit the new member under the conditions specified.

CHARLES W. ELIOT AGAIN HEADS BOARD

Trustees of Public Reservations Hold Annual Meeting

Charles W. Eliot, president of the Trustees of Public Reservations, was re-elected to that office at the thirty-fifth annual meeting in the Ames Building, 1 Court Street, yesterday.

George Wigglesworth, vice-president, also was re-elected. John S. Ames was elected treasurer, and Charles W. Eliot 2d, secretary. Other officers followed:

Standing committee: Henry P. Walcott, Charles S. Sargent, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Herbert Parker and Charles S. Rackemann. Members of the corporation: Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College; Augustus P. Loring Jr., Charles Sumner Bird Jr., Oliver Prescott, W. A. L. Bazeley, W. Roger Greeley, L. Loring Young, Walter Prichard Eaton, James Gardiner, Bradford Williams and Francis Parkman.

Under the provisions of the Acts of the Commonwealth of 1891, chapter 252, this organization, working in connection with many other "protective bodies" including the Appalachian Mountain Club, Fish and Game Protective Association and the Society for the Preservation of Native New-England Plants, has purchased more than 300 acres of land. This land is scattered in small tracts throughout the whole state.

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BRITISH VIEWS ON DEBT TERMS

(Continued from Page 1)

lira against any possible adverse effect the yearly payments might have on Italian currency. Finally, it is believed that not the least among the beneficial effects of the Italo-British settlement is an increase of Italy's prestige and credit over the whole world.

Details of the Settlement

Signed by Finance Ministers

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Italy has settled its war debt to Great Britain by agreeing to pay roughly \$4,000,000 annually for 62 years, a total of \$272,800,000. This was revealed by publication of the terms of the agreement signed by Count Volpi, Italian Minister of Finance, and Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The agreement provides also for Great Britain's concurrent repayment of the gold deposited by Italy in the Bank of England in 1925, amounting to \$22,000,000, as security for war loans. The total Italy must pay is in effect less than half its admitted debt of \$592,000,000, and the terms accorded by England therefore are regarded more generous than those Italy obtained at Washington.

The first payment, \$2,000,000, is to be made on Feb. 15, next. Thereafter installments are to be paid according to the following schedule: \$4,000,000 annually for two years; \$4,250,000 annually for four years; and thenceforth \$4,500,000 annually until the final year, when a payment of \$9,250,000 will close the account.

Italy's \$23,000,000 gold deposit against the war loans will be repaid beginning in the fiscal year 1925-26 in eight installments of \$2,350,000 each, and after these eight years in annual installments of \$191,000 until Sept. 15, 1937. Great Britain will pay no interest on the Italian gold. Italy's payments to Great Britain will be made semiannually, on March 15 and Sept. 15.

On the face of the agreement Great Britain is living up to the offer contained in the famous Balfour note, that it would only ask its creditors to repay an amount equal to the \$23,000,000 a year it must pay to the United States. According to the suggestion of the Italian government, Italy would have to pay \$21,000,000 more a year than it has just agreed to pay.

If the French Government honors M. Caillaux's tentative agreement to pay \$12,500,000 a year an account of France's debt to Great Britain, with repayments payments of \$10,000,000 a year from Germany and with another \$4,000,000 annually which the minor war debtors are expected to pay, the British taxpayers still will have to pay about \$2,000,000 each year out of his own pocket during the next 62 years.

It is pointed out that even if Great Britain is able to receive approximately \$31,000,000 from these sources to meet its American annuities of \$33,000,000 it will have sacrificed half the capital owed it and interest on its debts for many years.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, with a cold wave; Friday fair and continued cold; strong north-west winds and gales this afternoon and tonight.

New England: Snow flurries and much colder tonight, with a cold wave; Friday fair and colder; strong west and north-west winds and gales.

Storm Warnings: Northwest displayed on 22nd coast from Georgia to New York. Va. Disturbance over Quebec, moving eastward with increasing intensity, will cause strong northwest winds and gales next 24 to 36 hours.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	22
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	6
Boston	31	Nantucket	28
Buffalo	35	New Orleans	50
Calgary	38	New York	28
Chicago	46	Portland, Me.	18
Denver	24	Portland, Ore.	36
Des Moines	9	San Francisco	52
Galveston	52	St. Louis	14
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	48
Helena	18	Savannah	44
Jacksonville	52	Tampa	44
Kansas City	12	Washington	34
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:33 p. m.; Friday, 11:41 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:22 p. m.

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YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

(1) What is Mrs. Bird's stand on woman's place in politics?

(2) How many movie industry disputes were arbitrated in 1925?

(3) How did Vancouver (B. C.) young folks learn to enjoy Halloween?

(4) What part did "p" play for Burns? Stamboulis? Riza Khan?

(5) Is Canada moving away from parliament?

(6) What new annexation to Boston is advocated?

These questions were answered in

Electrification Experiments on New Hampshire Farms Begin

Tests to Determine Practical Efficiencies and Economies to Be Derived From Various Equipment Announced as Already Under Way

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 28 (Special)

Seven of the 10 farms on which rural electrification experiments are to be conducted by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station have been selected, according to an announcement today by W. T. Ackerman who has charge of the project.

Tests to determine the cost of operation and the practical efficiency and economies which farmers can derive from use of the various equipment for farmstead and home use are already well under way in a number of cases.

The farms so far chosen for the tests are as follows: S. D. Sterling of Dover, J. R. Graham of Boscawen, George E. Townsend of Salem, N. F. Stearns of West Lebanon, dairy farms; Ray E. Holmes of Stratham, and David T. Atwood of Franklin, poultry farms; and R. T. Gould of Contoocook, fruit farm.

Types of Equipment

Among the types of equipment on which data are being obtained are dairy electric refrigeration, milk coolers, water supply, house lights, barn lights, poultry house lights, electric range, washing machine, dish washer, flat iron, vacuum

cleaner, water heater, cream separator, milking machine, bottle washer, house refrigeration.

Other operations which it is planned to test are farm shop equipment, feed mixing, oil filling, hay hoist, fertilizer mixing, sewing machine, electric incubator, electric brooder and apple grader.

The work is being conducted by the experiment station in co-operation with the state and national committees, the relation of electricity to agriculture, and is being carried on for the benefit of the New England area.

National Committee

The National Committee is composed of representatives from the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Electric Light Association, Power Farming Association, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Interior. The State of New Hampshire was selected as being representative of the area.

The following utility companies who provide electric service to the above farms are also rendered valuable assistance: Twin State Gas & Electric Company, Concord Electric Company, Hampshire Road Electric Light & Power Company, Grafton County Power & Light Company, Exeter; Hampton Electric Company, Franklin Light & Power Company. The tests are run under a three-year period. The three remaining farms will probably be selected by spring.

D. A. R. BUYS OLD HOUSE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 28 (Special)—Betty Allen, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, voted last night to purchase the Karl Scott Putnam house at South and Munroe Streets for a permanent home for the house is one of the oldest Colonial buildings in town and was formerly the Munroe-Clapp homestead. It was built in 1750 and its staircase is noted as an example of early American architecture.

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RESERVATIONS AROUSE DOUBT

(Continued from Page 1)

the election of judges, but saw no reason for the reservation that the United States should not be required to depart from its traditional policy of opposition to alliances, or relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

Awails Fuller Details

Lord Parmoor was not clear whether the advisory opinions, to which reference is made in the reservations, included all advisory opinions. He thought, however, it was "in any case a wide claim that no opinion concerning the United States could be rendered unless the United States consented." He added that "this might be limited by further definition, but as it stands it is very wide."

He thought the limitation that recourse to the Court for a settlement of "differences between the United States and other states can only be by agreement beforehand, either by a general or special treaty"—this is how the cabled account of one reservation reads—would require "careful consideration of all states," adding that "it would certainly not be right that any one state should have an exceptional position, but I assume the United States would not make a general claim of this character."

In conclusion, Lord Parmoor declared the importance of the United States' adherence to The Hague Court is such that he was unwilling to give a definite opinion until after he had an opportunity for further consideration and greater knowledge of the views expressed in the Senate debate.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ralph G. Mackenzie, Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Kathryn E. Peterson, Los Angeles, Calif.

Chester W. Peterson, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. K. Fotheringham, Wollaston, Mass.

Harvey G. Davis, Winnipeg, Man.

Emma Josephine Hayward, La Farge, Mont.

Alexander Callam, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary French, Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Lillian McLaughlin, Cookfield, Que.

Miss Fanny Menzies, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. Sallie Wilmarth, Newtonville, Mass.

Mabel G. Mason, Allston, Mass.

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Laugh with You

(Continued from Page 1)

Prospective Purchaser: "You said this was a wonderful car. It can't even pull this little hill."

Salesman: "I said, 'On the level, this is a wonderful car.'"

A piano symphony has been written to be played with one hand. The other hand, presumably, is to ward off the missiles.—London Opinion

"Your wife dresses well; why don't you?"

"That's why!"—Judge.

Passenger (after the first night on board ship): "I say! Where have my clothes gone?"

Steward: "Where did you put them?"

Passenger: "In that little cupboard with the glass door to it."

Steward: "Bless me, sir! That's no cupboard. That's a porthole."

—N. Y. C. Lines Magazine.

Mother (to little daughter marking up some fine stationery): "What are you doing, Jane?"

Jane: "I'm writing a letter to Marjorie."

Mother: "But you can't write."

Jane: "No, but she can't read either."

The Lovely Shop

—HIGH GRADE—

Negligees—Gloves—Slippers

ANGLO-FRENCH AMITY REIGNS

Many Important Matters
Discussed by Foreign Min-
isters of Two Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Jan. 28.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister and Aristide Briand, French Premier and Foreign Minister, began their conversation this morning and continued this afternoon on a number of important subjects. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has been absent from England recently, apparently desired to exchange views without reaching any decision for the Cabinet must be consulted. Nevertheless a tentative understanding has been arrived at on the following points:

1. The German demand for a reduction of the Allied armies in the Rhineland.

2. The entry of Germany into the League of Nations.

3. An adjournment of the preparatory conference on disarmament, which England says was first suggested by France and France says was first proposed by England.

4. The actual state of German armaments regulated by treaty.

There was some further discussion on interrelated debts provoked by the Italian settlement. Nor were the situation in the East and relations with Russia ignored.

Russia's Objections Met

The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by a trustworthy source that the objections Russia raised to Switzerland as the meeting place for the conference had been overcome and a compromise agreed, by which the Russian demands for guarantees of personal safety would be granted.

It is noteworthy too, that Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the League of Nations came to Paris to participate in the deliberations. At a lunch given in honor of Sir Austen Chamberlain, it is significant that Paul Doumer, Finance Minister, spoke. It is an open secret that he has the intention as soon as the Parliamentary debates are ended to proceed to London to seek an accord with Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for it is recognized that the depression of the franc must continue, whatever financial measures are taken until there is a debt settlement. Altogether by the variety and number of the subjects raised, Sir Austen Chamberlain's visit is unquestionably important.

Anglo-French Cordiality

Above all, cordiality reigned, for France and England are truly desirous of working together. Even the domestic situation is affected by the demonstration of esteem in which M. Briand is held abroad. Already there is a hint in the Chamber of Deputies, where interminable speeches are being delivered on M. Doumer and the Cartel projects, that the Radicals are prepared to accept a mutually satisfactory arrangement, and the prospect of a ministerial crisis is evaporating.

Regarding the entrance of Germany into the League it is anticipated that the formal demand will be made at an early date. Yet its actual entry cannot be effected immediately, and there is a general belief that although Germany is invited to the disarmament conference on the same footing as the non-members, America and Russia, it would be more opportune and efficacious to hold a conference when Germany was in the League and the Locarno Pact therefore operative.

Delay Is Probable
Other considerations already indicated appear to make a delay likely, but various dates, including mid-

April, are now mentioned. The French view is that some surveillance of German armaments is necessary until all the provisions of the treaty are fulfilled.

The recent report of the Commission of Control is not regarded as satisfactory. Yet both France and England wish to avoid any action to dissipate the Locarno atmosphere.

The British are inclined also to advocate the reduction of the allied forces in the Rhineland, now numbering 75,000 men, though the Germans themselves required before the war only 45,000 police in these regions. Incidentally M. Briand supported the Polish demands for a permanent seat on the Council of the League which will balance the German seat.

Colorful Railway Posters Entice to English Byways

Boston Athenæum Exhibits Charming Glimpses of
Countryside and Seashore

When Charles Knowles Bolton of the Boston Athenæum, wishing to prepare an exhibition to provide pictorial impetus for Boston folk making plans to spend the summer months in England, wrote to English railway officials asking their co-operation through the sending over of some among their dis-

reached by way of the Great Western, is susceptible to the involuntary thought that it might be a bit of our own North Shore. The mass of a great castle, dusky, blue-black stone, piled high against the sky filled with dark clouds at sunset, is lure to the castle neighborhoods. "Exmoor" is there, and Somerset, the Mendips Hills, with rolling uplands chequered in soft dark and lighter greens, filled with violet shadows and the suggestion of warm, abiding peace. The woods and commons of Surrey, enticingly labeled "A half hour from London" are simply pictured, by way of a woodland vale and an ancient oak, standing sentinel beside a narrow brook.

Nottingham Castle, the dignified pile of gray dominating the slate roofs of its township, is there. A route is pointed to the South of Ireland by way of Fishguard. And to Devon and yet to the Peak district, by Peveril Castle.

Bournemouth and Margate for cliffs and tawny sands and the gaiety of a beach resort. Galloway for a vista of distant hills capped in snow. Oxford and the university neighborhood, to the artist, has given the seemingly treatment of an etching. The smoke and steel of Grangemouth Docks, with skeleton iron work lacy against the sky. South Wales, Kent, and many more of the nearer and farther delights of the Kingdom, all these have been caught by various artists and, according to the flavors with which contemplation has filled them, set down upon resplendent posters with impossible design, distinguished use of color and some strangely felicitous aptitude for touching at the core of man's inevitable love of travel.

ULSTER SETS PRISONERS FREE

Action Said to Be the Outcome
of the Anglo-Irish
Discussions in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BELFAST (Via Mail to London), Jan. 28.—The announcement of the release by the Ulster Government of 33 Irishmen incarcerated in English and Scottish prisons is the outcome of the Anglo-Irish discussion in London last month, when the boundary question was settled.

The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, it will be remembered, had been the guest of the Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig, to the proposal that outstanding sentences passed on a number of men for offenses committed during the period of disturbances in Ulster should be reviewed by the British Government, whose recommendations would be submitted to the Ulster authorities.

The men now liberated were imprisoned at various times in 1922 for being in possession of arms, for border raids, kidnapping and attacks on police, and for other offenses. They were placed on trial before the courts and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, according to offense.

No Ulterior Motive

There was no ulterior motive, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, in sending the prisoners to England and Scotland, the chief reason being lack of accommodations in the Ulster jails. Previously the sentences of 600 of another class of interned offenders had been remitted.

Owing to a series of outrages associated with Republican activities during the first few years of the new régime the Ulster Parliament invested the Home Secretary with wide powers of arrest without trial. A special act was passed for the purpose in 1922 and severe criticisms have since been leveled at the Government, owing to the drastic action taken on the orders of the Attorney-General in arresting people without giving them an opportunity to appeal in the ordinary courts.

The right of appeal, however, was allowed to an advisory committee composed of three impartial business men who, if satisfied with the

collected in this current collection, is impartially placed on landscapes, marines and the hill country. The cathedral towns, too. Notably there is "Cathedral" by Fred Taylor, in which contrasts of light and shadow are employed irresistibly to beckon the individual to whom the ancient shrines of England are urgent in the scale of sight-seeing.

A fragment of Cornish coast, reached by way of the Great Western, is susceptible to the involuntary thought that it might be a bit of our own North Shore. The mass of a great castle, dusky, blue-black stone, piled high against the sky filled with dark clouds at sunset, is lure to the castle neighborhoods. "Exmoor" is there, and Somerset, the Mendips Hills, with rolling uplands chequered in soft dark and lighter greens, filled with violet shadows and the suggestion of warm, abiding peace. The woods and commons of Surrey, enticingly labeled "A half hour from London" are simply pictured, by way of a woodland vale and an ancient oak, standing sentinel beside a narrow brook.

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Innocence of an individual, would recommend his release.

Ulster Redeems Pledge

Most men thus interned were detained several years aboard the special prison ship, *Argenta*, anchored in Belfast Lough, a few miles from County Antrim coast, practically in the channel of the passenger traffic to and from Belfast. Releases took place from time to time, but it was only on Christmas eve, 1924, that the last of these 600 internees was freed.

The present internees who have now been released with English and Scottish convicts, numbering an additional 30 men, were arrested a couple of months ago on suspicion of being associated with a series of shooting affairs in Belfast.

Ulster has thus now redeemed the pledge given by Sir James Craig when the boundary negotiations were proceeding with the British and Free State representatives. At the same time, the Monitor's correspondent is informed that the Home Secretary is still invested with the power to arrest, under the Civil Authorities Act, which was aptly put, "the intends rigorously to enforce in the event of trouble."

There is no doubt that drastic as this act was, it saved Ulster at a time when disorderly elements from within and without might easily have got the upper hand.

YALE THEATER PLANS TOLD BY G. P. BAKER

Founder of Harvard 47 Workshop
Speaks in Boston

Prof. George Pierce Baker, who went to Yale University after making the Harvard 47 Workshop widely famed, last evening discussed before a meeting of the Boston Yale Club at the Hotel Somerset work which is being undertaken at Yale University in the administration of the Edward Harkness University Theater.

Professor Baker pointed out that the aim sought by Mr. Harkness was to provide a place where both playwrights and producers might be trained, and that there the drama might learn the highest developments of stage design and lighting in order that the effect increasingly sought by those interested in the deeper missions of the drama might be obtained. The influence of a sound background knowledge of the

"The growing importance of the American drama," continued Professor Baker, "is due directly to the dramatic instruction offered in American colleges. For 20 years men and women have been at work in the field of drama, and the result of their labor is to be found in the establishment of nearly 1000 experimental or 'little' theaters scattered over the country, together with the raising of the whole tone of the drama."

"Every community settlement needs its trained producer. The drama is an authentic means of expression for a people. The drama is a means of teaching intrinsic Americanism. With Europe already showing a pronounced tendency to welcome offerings from the American stage, not only productions but manuscripts, it is obvious that we have here something Europe regards as worth learning. And when the drama and all its technical phases are to be taught, there is no better place to teach them than in a department of a college or university set distinctly aside and fitted adequately to give full attention to each ingredient of the subject."

Craven Laycock, dean of Dartmouth College, also discussed football as an important factor in assisting students "to bring glory to their colleges."

STATE MAYORS' CLUB MEETS

Mayor Nichols attended an election of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts at Young's Hotel this afternoon. The Mayor was elected a member of the board of directors at a meeting a few days ago. Today was his first appearance as an official, having but recently joined.

The Tribune

WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years, deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary — The Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883

A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.

Edmonton, Alberta Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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Chicago

Special Correspondence

WHEN rents began to soar here, one family decided that they could better their condition by building a home in a suburb, and a lot was purchased near a stream and on the edge of the Forest Preserve. The attention of passers-by on a suburban line whose trains run within a short distance of this lot was attracted by the erection of a very small shack which it was afterward learned was being used as a temporary home.

Soon some used lumber was delivered and a single worker was seen arranging this into neat piles. He worked industriously and after a time the floor was laid and the walls and roof of a house commenced to be raised.

One morning after a wind and rain storm the commuters saw only a pile of wreckage where there had been promise of a home. Upon inquiry it was found that the family consisted of father, mother and daughter. The daughter had a position in the city and the father was employed at night so he had been using some of the hours he might have devoted to sleep to the building of their house.

A group of commuters who live some miles beyond and who had been interested in the progress of the work, on learning the details, raised a sufficient fund to buy new material, and a carpenter and his helpers gave their services until a new house was roofed in. It was soon finished and painted, and today stands as a beautiful setting as a house that brotherly love built.

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

BY MAKING women's hats a little more like men's, a mother has cared for herself and son ever since he was a baby. This boy is now ready for high school.

Longing to give him the best possible advantages, by great economy the mother was able to send him to a boarding school in another city. Shortly thereafter a railroad offered an excursion from Chicago to that city. By traveling in a day coach and sitting up all night, she could visit her son on Sunday and be back at work Monday. So she went, and that was a red-letter day for mother and son.

While they were having a good visit the boy's teacher came in. After greetings he said, "This boy does not play enough. He does not play football or baseball or any outdoor sports. I can't get him to. What's wrong with him?"

Then with a big effort for courage,

MAINE FARMERS SHOW
INTEREST IN WOODLOTS

ORONO, Me., Jan. 28 (Special)

That the farmers in Maine are becoming more and more interested in their woodlot is clearly shown by the fact that 69 timber-estimating demonstrations were conducted by E. Watson, forestry specialist of the extension service during the last year. At these demonstrations nearly 1000 farmers were taught the simplest and most accurate method of determining the amount of timber on their land.

Count Westary, leader of the Conservatives, wanted the Government to withhold application until the Allies supplied certain guarantees.

EVACUATION DAY
PLANS ARE STUDIED

R. J. Bottomly, lawyer, and A. C. Ratsiesky, a banker, who were named some time ago by Mayor Nichols to act as an advisory commission on the budget and plans for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Evacuation Day, announced today to the mayor that they will meet on Tuesday, Feb. 2, in the staff room of the Boston Public Library where they will begin the making of definite plans for that event. It is proposed that the committee will welcome advice as to how that day may be made memorable in the history of the city.

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STATE SALARY RISE OPPOSED

Administration Finance
Head Protests Move of
New Employees' Union

Contending that salaries and working conditions among Massachusetts state employees are satisfactory at present, Charles P. Howard, new Commissioner on Administration and Finance, representing Governor Fuller, opposed the reclassification of employees which is being sought by the Commonwealth Service Association, the so-called "state employees' union," in a hearing late yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Rules.

Mr. Howard and his predecessor, Thomas W. White, now collector of Internal Revenue, appeared before the committee to meet attacks made upon the commission and the Governor by Leland Powers, George F. Drury, Herbert Parker, and John F. Miller, counsel representing the employees, who asserted that the commission had been the legislative and broken faith with state employees in refusing to grant salary increases.

Challenges Labor Statement
While attorneys for the workers contended that labor turnover in state employment was excessive and implied unfavorable working conditions, Mr. Howard challenged the figures, and said that there has been a 21 per cent salary increase since 1920, while living expenses have gone down one-third. Although it was admitted that state employees receive less pay than similar workers in private concerns, the difference is compensated by continuity of employment, permanency under civil service pension privileges and generous vacation allowances, spokesmen for the administration contended. That the state service furnished desirable employment is proved by the waiting list of applicants for positions, Mr. Howard concluded.

The commissioner made it clear at the outset that he was speaking for Governor Fuller, and in quoting instructions given him by the Governor when he took office two months ago, explained the Governor's point of view. Quoting Governor Fuller, he said:

No Strings to Appointment
"I have offered you the appointment as chairman of the commission without attaching any strings to it. I have no favors to ask. I look to you to see that every employee in the service of the Commonwealth is given an absolutely square deal without fear or favor."

"I have many enemies because I would not grant increases of salary to certain individuals who wished me to recommend increases for them when their applications were not endorsed by the heads of their departments. I have also been asked to grant increases without

first referring the application to the commission on administration and finance for its report and recommendation.

"To those requests which have come to me from various sources, I have always made the same reply—that while I am Governor increases in salary are not to be passed out by royal favor."

"I do not care to buy friends at the expense of the public treasury. I want to see everybody treated alike, and I intend that they shall be treated alike, and that they shall be given an equal hearing, a fair and considerate hearing. I would not have the smallest boy in the State House or the humblest woman who washes down the stairs treated unfairly."

Sentiment in the committee, after all the arguments were presented, apparently was opposed to a general reclassification. It seemed likely that no investigation will be ordered.

MAYOR CONSIDERS WATER RATE RISE

Minimum to Be \$12—Flat
Rate Instead of Sliding Scale

Mayor Nichols is considering a rise in Boston water rates, which amounts to almost a 50 per cent increase. The water division of the Department of Public Works submitted to the Mayor yesterday a revised schedule of water charges which would add largely to the city's income, a problem which today is commanding more of Mr. Nichols' attention than any other phase of his duties.

What alone causes the Mayor to hesitate in promulgating the new rates is the fact that, in January 1, this year, a tax rate of \$32 will be declared this year. The Mayor will come to an early decision in the question, this much he made plain. The revised schedule of water rates as indicated by the Mayor provides for an increase of minimum charges from \$8.50 to \$12; abolition of the present sliding scale, according to water used and the charging of a flat rate, proportionately higher than that of the present. If adopted, the increase in charges would appear on April water bills.

It was explained that the present \$8.50 rate applies to single family houses. Owners of apartment houses and others who have been paying for meter water on a sliding scale, \$1.54 a thousand for the first 20,000 feet, \$1.43 for the second 20,000 feet, and \$1.32 for the third 20,000 feet up to 1,000,000 cubic feet of water used.

Large manufacturing establishments using more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of water have been paying at the rate of 88 cents per thousand feet for water used in excess of 60,000 cubic feet. Under the new plan, they would have to pay \$1.25 a thousand feet for each 1000 feet used with no decrease for amount.

HIGHER LEGAL STANDARD URGED

Judge Thayer Gives Advice
to Eight Young Lawyers
Admitted to Bar

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28.—Restoration of the standards of the legal profession to the high level upon which they once rested, was declared a need by Judge Webster Thayer, in addressing eight young lawyers upon their admittance to the bar.

"It is a great privilege that the Commonwealth has given to you," said Judge Thayer. "Always bear in mind the great responsibilities that go with it. Outside of home, no relationship is closer or more confidential than that between counsel and client. Keep that well in mind."

"This is no idle ceremony that you have shared in today. You have taken a solemn oath before God and man that you will carry out to the best of your ability the great obligations that have been placed upon you, with fidelity to the court as well as to your client."

A lawyer is not the hired man of his client. He occupies an entirely different relationship because of the obligations which rest upon him as an officer of the court, and by virtue of which he owes a duty, not to his client alone, but to the people of the Commonwealth.

"There has never been such a need as there is today for the lawyers collectively to see to it that the standards of the profession are restored to the high level upon which they once rested. There was a time, and we haven't entirely abandoned it, when the law was looked upon as a profession second to none. Is the law becoming commercialized? Is it becoming a business instead of a profession? Service to your fellow man is more important than mere money."

"The greatest lawyers have been the greatest workers. Now this is a good time for you young men to realize this. Integrity and industry are the two greatest things for a lawyer. The law will not come to you by inspiration. Your success depends upon hard work and lots of it."

PITTSBURGH LEADERS TO HONOR DR. MARSH

Testimonial Speakers Also to
Include Gov. Pinchot

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28 (Special).—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Kline, Mayor of Pittsburgh; John G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, and other prominent persons in many fields of activity will be speakers at the testimonial dinner here tonight in honor of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president-elect of Boston University, who will leave to assume his new duties about Feb. 1.

An informal reception and dinner in Dr. Marsh's honor is being given by the civic, educational and religious bodies of Pittsburgh. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh will be guests of honor. Following addresses by the Governor, Mayor and others, Dr. Marsh will respond briefly.

Included in the list of speakers are G. R. Wallace, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; W. H. S. Thompson, federal judge; Dr. W. I. Wushart, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Pittsburgh area of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a graduate of Boston University, as is Dr. Marsh.

Another Boston University graduate has been chosen to fill the place left vacant by Dr. Marsh as pastor of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh. He is the Rev. Dr. Sanford W. Corcoran, graduate of the Boston University School of Theology in 1906.

CAMBRIDGE BUS LINE PROTESTED BY B. & M.

The Boston & Maine Railroad yesterday filed with the committee on ordinances of the Cambridge City Council a formal protest against the Hart Motor Coach Company's petition for a license to run through Cambridge in intrastate operations which parallel and duplicate the railroad's lines.

The railroad's communication, which was signed by Gerrit Fort, vice-president in charge of traffic, recites the fact that the Boston & Maine "is the second largest taxpayer in Cambridge, employs a large number of men in the city and maintains an essential transportation service which has been injured materially during the past year by the illegal operation of motor coaches by the said Franklin L. Hart, between Boston and Keene."

The railroad asks for an opportunity to be heard in opposition to the pending petitions before any action is taken.

FEBRUARY 26 NAMED 'POTATO DAY' BY THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE

Demonstration of Good Will
Toward 'King of Vegetables'
Urged by Executive

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 27 (P).—Friday, Feb. 26, was designated as "potato day" by Gov. Ralph P. Brewster in a proclamation. In it he called attention to a resolve passed by the last Legislature, saying:

"It is the expressed desire of the Legislature that 'all our people may arrange a strictly potato diet to the end that their physical condition may be improved and the material welfare of the State may be conserved.'"

In the preamble of the resolve, belief was expressed that "the future prosperity of the State of Maine depends in a large measure upon the potato industry, and that all the people must in some substantial way demonstrate their interest and good will toward the 'king of vegetables,' to insure the permanence and success of the industry."

**B. U. DEBATE TEAM
TO MEET OKLAHOMA**

Fordham to Be Next Opponent
in Series of 12 Contests

With 18 consecutive victories to their credit, the Boston University debating team will face its important test of the season when it begins a series of 12 debates on Feb. 10, when the B. U. men will meet University of Oklahoma. Five of these will be title contests, and still another is pending with Dartmouth.

The debate with Oklahoma will be on the child labor question, with B. U. arguing that an amendment should be adopted. On the following night, the team will take the negative against Fordham on the World Court adherence question, the exact phrasing of which will depend upon any Senate action in the meantime. The debate will be broadcast by Station WNAO. Both contests will be in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street.

On Feb. 27 the team will oppose Washington University of St. Louis in Boston on the question of recognition of Russia; in March the team meets Lafayette and Rutgers, opposing entrance into the League of Nations. In April B. U. will face Massachusetts Agricultural College, Maine and Colby on the subject of Government ownership of coal mines. They will meet also Arizona and Western Reserve on child labor, and Queen's College of Canada on representative government. Pennsylvania follows and, possibly, Dartmouth.

DARTMOUTH'S PROGRAM READY

Annual Carnival to Have
Ski Jumping Events and
Contests With Yale

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 28 (Special).—One of the unusual events on this year's program of the annual carnival of the Dartmouth Outing Club, to be held here on Feb. 4, 5 and 6, will be the open ski-jumping tournament under the auspices of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association. Among those who are expected to jump are John Carleton of Dartmouth, three years a member of the Oxford Ski Team in Swiss meets; Rene Fonjallaz of Lausanne, Switzerland; Gunnar Michelson of the University of New Hampshire, and who is the present record holder on the Dartmouth jump, and Rolf Mosen of the Brattleboro Outing Club, and one time Canadian amateur champion.

The Dartmouth carnival, now in its sixteenth year, the largest strictly collegiate event of the winter season, includes swimming and hockey contests with Yale, and a basketball game with the Crescent A. C. of New York, as well as the winter sports competitions.

The completed program: Thursday—4 to 6 p. m., musical clubs tea dance in trophy room; 7, outdoor carnival at Occom pond (skiing relay and one-mile events); 10, fraternity dances.

Friday—2 p. m., Dartmouth ski and snowshoe meet on golf links; 4:30, swimming meet with Yale in Spaulding pool; 7:30, "The Dancing Princesses" by the Players in Webster Hall; 10, carnival ball in alumni gymnasium (fancy dress).

Saturday—1 p. m., hockey game with Yale at Memorial Field; 3, open amateur ski-jumping tournament, auspices of U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association; 7:30, basketball game with Crescent A. C. of New York at alumni gymnasium; 9, "The Dancing Princesses" by the Players (second production); 9, fraternity dances.

**E. J. HOLMES IS NEW
ART MUSEUM HEAD**

Egyptian Works to Be Installed During Spring

Election of Edward Jackson Holmes as permanent director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was announced today by the board of directors. Mr. Holmes, who has been acting director for nearly a year, is a graduate of Harvard and a member of the bar although not in active practice.

Mr. Holmes devotes practically his entire time to the interests of the museum of fine arts, the Students' Union and one or two other public institutions in which he is deeply interested. He has always been a warm friend and supporter of the museum, and his mother, Mrs. Walter Scott Fitz, has long been a generous donor of art works and funds to the museum. Mr. Holmes himself is very much interested in Italian primitives, and not long ago one of his collections was placed on exhibition in one of the galleries. He recently gave the museum a Sargent study in oil, which attracted much attention during the memorial exhibition.

The trustees have also reappointed Mr. Dows Dunham assistant curator of the Egyptian department, and he will return to America in the spring, taking up his duties here in April. For a while he was loaned to the Egyptian Government to assist the authorities there in their exploration and excavation of ancient sites. As assistant curator he will have charge of the installation of many fine examples of Egyptian art that have not as yet been unpacked, and others that are on the way, and are expected as the result of discoveries by Dr. Reisner's party at Giza. Dr. Reisner himself will remain in command in the field until the tombs at Giza, now being opened, have been fully explored, and advices from him are momentarily expected.

Miss Gertrude Townsend, assistant in the department of western art, has been made keeper of textiles in that department.

**CHICOPEE OPPOSES
WARE RIVER PROJECT**

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 28 (Special).—The Chicopee Board of Trade has gone on record as opposed to the taking of the Upper Ware River for Metropolitan Boston's water supply under the plan proposed by the Gov. Commission. A committee comprising Frank P. Cobb, Joseph M. Grise and James E. Halsey has been appointed to represent the board at hearings which are expected to be held on the bill.

The action of the board is of special significance because of the location of Chicopee interests below the junction of the Ware and Swift Rivers, and therefore their indirect relation to the taking of the Upper Ware. Sentiment has been strong in the towns along the Ware River against its taking, but there has not been such pronounced opposition before from the cities and towns below its junction with the Swift River.

CONVENTION DATES SET

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28 (P).—The Advertising Clubs of the New England District will hold their 1926 convention in Worcester on Nov. 7, 8 and 9. These dates, although tentative, are subject to the approval of the executive committee of the district, who met today in joint session with the officers and directors of the advertising club of Worcester.

Jordan Marsh Diamond Jubilee Enters Phases of Russian Life

Moscow Artists Ensemble in Songs, Dances and Pantomime Depicts Picture of the Romantic and Poetic Race Before the Revolution

Typical of the expanding interests of the newer Boston, that Boston which has laid its foundations and found its stride, and now is able, as never before, to extend its intimacies to other peoples and other lands, the program at the Jordan Marsh Company's diamond jubilee celebration this afternoon departed from things Boston, or even American, and presented a phase of Russian life as it was before the days of the revolution in that country in 1917, but illustrative of Russian thought. Given by the Moscow Artists' Ensemble, it was a Russian extravaganza, a motley series of scenes, each forming a whole, depicting events of daily life and occurrences taken from history, from legends and poetry of Russia. It told a story of the Russian people, not of political events, giving a hint of the bloom and splendor of Russian thought, its tenderness, force and originality. It was a picture of poetic and romantic Russia, of the dreamy, rough, faithful and melancholy race, which yet is full of good humor, and has won the admiration of the world.

The program opened with songs and dances given by the Russian Balalaika Quartet, a selection of Ukrainian folk songs, a novelty value, "Fawn" and the polka, a Ural Cossack's dance. Then came a song, "The Fir Tree," sung by Miss Maria Mashir, soprano; George Basmanoff, tenor; and Alexander Kandiba, bass. An old fashioned polka was given by Miss Nina Sergeyeva, premiere danseuse. A quartet composed of the Misses Mashir and Bertha Larina and Messrs. Basmanoff and Kandiba sang selections from the "Czar's Bride," by Rimsky Korsakoff, and Russian folk songs, the "Volga Boatman" and "Bright Shines the Moon."

One of the scenes presented a wedding feast on an estate of the Boyars with closely related neighbors and "krepostniki," or serfs, gathered as guests for song and jollity and concluding with a bridal dance of the Boyarkhnia. This was followed by a fantastic caricature on a marriage proposal presented in a manner popular in Russia known as Loubki, which means a story that grows as it is passed from mouth to mouth.

A novelty duo, "Chito-tee, chito-tee," which might be translated "Gossip" was given by Miss Sergeyeva and Mr. Kandiba.

Comedy Pantomime
Characteristic of all peasant celebrations was the "Sunflower," a comedy pantomime. Sunflower seeds are popular in Russia as the peanut is here. Among the peasants they are so popular that there are contests similar to pie-eating contests in America. The seeds fly one after another into the mouths of the peasants, while with the same speed the shell is peeled off and thrown out of the mouth, and the seeds chewed and swallowed. The better they are roasted the easier it is done and the quicker the process.

This closes the last of the programs by outside talent. Tomorrow the final program of all will be given. It will be "Fellow Workers Day," when home talent will supply all the numbers. From the store point of view it is expected to be one of the very best days of them all.

**TIGHTER ENTRANCE
RULES ANNOUNCED**

Mount Holyoke Changes Admission Requirements

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 28 (Special).—The board of admissions at Mount Holyoke College has announced some changes in the admission requirements designed to relieve the congestion and disappointment which obtained last September when more students qualified academically than could be received into the student body, which is now limited to 1000.

Hereafter students who obtain between 60 and 65 on the old plan examinations—hitherto a passing mark—will be regarded as doubtful, and the board of admissions reserves the right to refuse records containing such grades. Moreover, except in special cases, students who do not pass the examinations in June will not be allowed to try the examinations in September for entrance that same autumn.

In making both these arrangements, the board of admissions reserves the right to give special consideration to records which, though academically incomplete or imperfect, indicate that the proposed candidate is of high caliber.

POSTMASTER NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (P).—Presidential nominations today included that of George W. Burgess as postmaster at Pawtucket, R. I.

Nearly \$60,000 Earned in Year by Mount Holyoke College Girls

Survey Just Completed Shows Sixty-Five Per Cent
of Three Classes Earned Some Money Toward
Expenses, the Highest Being \$890

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 28 (Special).—Sixty-five per cent of last year's freshman, sophomore, and junior classes at Mount Holyoke College earned some money toward their college expenses—according to a survey just completed by the class in statistics at Mount Holyoke College.

The survey covers the earnings during the last year of all the present student body except the present freshman class, who have not been long enough in college to be able to report on a year's earnings. By their total efforts the students amassed \$59,933, or an average of \$132 for each student earning money.

The highest recorded earning was \$890 made by a student who managed a small store in Holyoke and worked as a typist in the summer. More than half the girls who earned money made less than \$100 for the year, however. Of the total earnings of the students \$41,246 were made in the summer.

Not From Actual Need

From this survey it was concluded that no girl can now earn all of her college expenses, even by working in the summer; for the tuition and living amounts to \$900 without clothes, books, spending money, and traveling. In many cases the stimulus to earning comes not from actual need, but simply from a desire to have more fun and more of that minor property dear to the school-girl which is rapidly developed in the college contacts.

Where steady earning requiring no initiative on the part of the student is desired, the college itself provides the greatest opportunities—in waiting on tables carrying messages, doing extra office work, or in various subsidiary positions in the library, post office, and at the switch board. But students of initiative, who seek a maximum of earning with a minimum of drudgery, prefer to work out their own enterprises. There is the firm of "Mary-Margaret," caterers, who get up individual suppers and parties on order, advertising themselves as prepared to offer "good food and service of distinction."

Then there is "Emmy Lou" the costumer, who offers to clothe her customers complete in "stunning outfits" for any party they are contemplating. There also has been a profitable lending library called "At the Sign of the Gold Fish Bowl."

Arts of Advertising
Most of these college "firms" use all the arts of modern advertising, and the post office corridor, which is the most popular spot on the campus, owes something of its never-ending interest to the displays and advertisements of the students' firms and agencies.

Often the earning of money is undertaken for the purpose of meeting "endowment" pledges to the college for which the student feels that she cannot call upon her parents occasionally as a means of making

Established Over a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Dependable Furs

Buy Furs Now Pay November 1st

Annual February Sale

Finest Fur Coats

And Our Complete Line of Beautiful Small Furs at

GREAT REDUCTIONS

Quality first—perfectly matched skins
Style, latest and best models
Prices the Lowest

Buy Now—Wear Now—Pay Next November

A DIAMOND Jubilee Value

The Greatest Values We Have Ever Offered

Women's Dresses

Satin Afternoon Dresses
Creme Satin Dresses
Satin Street Dresses

Also Many One-of-a-Kind Dresses

25.00

Usually 39.50 to 45.00

Attractive Dresses that may be worn right now and in the Spring.

Wide Choice of Favorite Colors
Cocoa Bois de Rose Golf Blue
Navy Gray Brown
Black

Sizes 36 to 44

1851—1926

Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON

Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON

Women's Dress Section
Second Floor
Main Store

WOMEN VOTERS AS EDUCATORS

Office of National League
Tells of Training Youth
for Citizenship

"The great contribution the League of Women Voters can make toward training our youth in citizenship is to give them an intelligent conception of Theodore Roosevelt's idea that the rights of property and the rights of human beings often coincide, but where they do not, property rights must give way to human rights, and to attempt to interpret this in terms of government."

So said Mrs. Caspar Whitney, first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, today at a luncheon conference on education for citizenship given by the Boston League at the College Club. When made vice-president last spring Mrs. Whitney was also named advisor on citizenship schools and in that capacity directs the league's program for such schools.

How the League Helps
Mrs. Whitney continued:
"In so doing the League will be helping to keep America from falling into either of the two equally dangerous extremes—radicalism or reactionism. It will have found a partial answer to all the problems brought up through the great struggle between liberalism and conservatism which is ravaging our country today. Moreover, it will no longer question whether or not Government may be used to equalize men's chances."

This problem, the speaker said, would call for a "clarifying of the citizen's ideas, an interpretation of his ideas. He must have clear in his own mind what he considers to be the American tradition, and must understand the meaning of the struggle as applied to his own special interests, if he is to take an intelligent part in these problems."

Parents as Educators
Miss Rose A. Carrigan, master of the Shurtleff School in South Boston, also spoke. "Whether you are a parent or a salaried teacher, you are an educator," she said. "I shall therefore take the liberty of directing to you a few pertinent questions. What deliberate efforts are you constantly making to form your child into a character more noble than he is? more noble than current practices reveal our present generation to be? What are you doing to give him standards that are a little higher than those about him?"

"The results from our failure in the past to formulate such a systematic plan to be carried out by parent and teacher together has impelled the school to make a start. We are now making a deliberate effort to direct the emotional life and

train the will of the child in the public schools of Boston, under the guidance of public school authorities.
"We in the schools are striving so to acquaint pupils with such high standards of thought and action that they will feel admiration for what is beautiful and noble, and will choose to act in accordance with lofty ideals. This means deliberate directed education of the emotions and the will of each child, through a systematic procedure and a definite plan of study."

"Traviata"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Verdi's "La Traviata" last night at the Boston Opera House. The principal members of the cast were:

Violetta.....Claudia Muzio
Alfredo.....Tito Schipa
Germont.....Richard Bonelli
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

It is perhaps too late to wax enthusiastic over "La Traviata," but in spite of its familiarity, it is impossible to hear it (particularly as it was given last night) and not be struck more than ever by the force of the composer's genius. Verdi had no theories of operatic reform to sustain; he had a comparatively small orchestral palette and somewhat meager harmonic vocabulary at his command when he composed "La Traviata." Yet by his wonderful gift of melody and his unerring sense of the theater, he produced a work which is undoubtedly a masterpiece.

Last night's performance was one long to be remembered, not only for the beautiful singing of Mme. Muzio and Messrs. Schipa and Bonelli but for the dramatic force of their acting and for the real characterizations of Violetta, her lover and his father which they succeeded in evoking. They were no mere puppets moving mechanically through the various scenes of the drama and momentarily coming to life when an important aria was to be sung. Each aria seemed the natural outcome of the action of the piece which led up to it, so skillfully did they exercise their art. The recitatives were not merely gabbled through in order to arrive at the more showy arias. They were carefully sung, with due attention to their meaning, and thus "La Traviata" took on the aspects of a real and poignantly moving drama. Such singing and acting are not the common attributes of opera as we generally sit before it.

And so by the singing of these superb artists, seconded by the sympathetic Mr. Moranzoni and his orchestra, Verdi's masterpiece took on new life and a surprising vigor of dramatic expression. The minor roles were excellently portrayed. The settings were appropriate and carried illusion.

DISCUSS REVERE ANNEXATION

While Mayor Nichols has introduced a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature for the establishment of a metropolitan Boston, it is understood that the proposed annexation of the city of Revere will not meet with his favor because of financial condition.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ASKS EXTENSION OF ITS AUTHORITY

Massachusetts Institution Reported Handicapped by Alleged Minute Supervision and Control of State Commission on Administration and Finance

Declaring that it is impossible to operate a highly specialized and complex educational institution under the minute supervision and control exercised upon Massachusetts Agricultural College by the State Commission on Administration and Finance, faculty, trustees, and friends of the institution, with representatives of 50,000 farmers in the State, vigorously urged that more authority be given trustees of the college, in a hearing today before the legislative committee on Education and State Administration.

"We are all friends of the budget system and of centralized control, as exercised by the commission," said Edward M. Lewis, acting president of the college, "but we do challenge the theory that so minute and detailed control as that exercised at present is necessary to a proper budget system or centralized control. Today control of the institution is taken from the man who knows and placed in the hands of the man who does not know."

"We do not ask for much in this bill," the president went on. "We merely wish the authority of the trustees defined. We do not ask entire freedom from the Commission on Administration and Finance, or from the Governor's Council. Let them set the outside bounds of authority, and let us have authority within those bounds."

"I favor independence for the agricultural college, but I do not approve the present bill," said Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. "The problem there does not differ at all from that of 15 other state educational institutions in my department. It seems to be the policy of the State of Massachusetts to pay less to those in the state service than cities or towns or other states pay for similar public service. We have to attempt to hire people in competition with places where higher salaries are paid; that is the basic difficulty. But it is a state legislative attitude which is recorded; the situation runs through all state departments."

"In Massachusetts we have centralized our departments more drastically than in any other State, I believe. I do not entirely approve of centralization; there is something about it which is irritating and unpleasant; but it has certainly been economical."

"If you're going to report this bill favorably, why not make it broader, so as to apply to all state departments?" continued Dr. Smith. "The same situation applies equally to all. I don't want the agricultural college in my department; I have no desire to be a trustee of the institution; but I wish it understood that the same evils of centralization apply to all branches of the state educational service."

A long list of trustees of the institution, representative farmers, farm wives, educators, and others, addressed the committee and tabulated a series of irritations and grievances alleged to have resulted from the detailed supervision of the state commission over the college's work. Delays in publishing vital reports which were useless if issued after a certain date were recounted; delays in engaging teachers, demonstration agents, and other workers; faulty administration of experiment stations, and many other criticisms of the present system were advanced.

John Chandler, speaking for the trustees, said they are greatly concerned over the situation in which the administration commission exercises drastic authority in the matter of fixing salaries. Such power, held by an outside body, he said, has a material effect upon the welfare of the institution. At present, he explained, all salary increases must be approved by the administration commission. Occasionally the trustees of the college desire greatly to retain the services of some specialist in the instruction field. This they cannot do, because the state employee in question cannot receive a larger salary increase than the standard annual advance. As a result, he added, the morale of the institution is impaired.

Philip F. Whitman of Sunderland, speaking for the farmers in his section, said they are desirous of obtaining speedy information through the bulletin service of the college. When the institution was under the control of the trustees, he went on, the farmers would receive the college bulletins in the course of a month after the material had been prepared. Now, he said, it is three months before they receive the information they are looking for.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, in favor of the measure, said that the system now in effect in Massachusetts had been tried out in New York state in connection with the administration of one of its colleges. The plan was unsuccessful. A change was made whereby the trustees of the college were given a greater degree of authority and the plan worked out well.

PORTLAND HOTEL TO EXPAND

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Congress Square Hotel Company will break ground for the building of a

modern 12-story hotel on High Street about the middle of March. It will adjoin and connect with the present Congress Square Hotel, and will cost more than \$1,000,000. It will be built along the same lines as the Hotel Carpenter at Manchester, N. H., with which the Congress Square interests are identified.

"Carmen"

The Chicagoans yesterday afternoon presented Bizet's "Carmen," with this cast:

Morales.....Fernand Anseau
José.....Ernesto Torti
Zuniga.....Edouard Corelli
Carmen.....Mary Garden
Fraquita.....Alice d'Hermanny
Mercedes.....Jevora Nadworny
Escamillo.....George Baklanoff
Micaela.....Clara Shear
Dancalero.....Desire Defre
Remendado.....Jose Molica
Lillas Pastia.....Eugenio Correnti
Gabriel Groves, conductor.

Although the visitors' representation of "Carmen" is familiar, there were several novel features about yesterday's performance. Mr. Groves was conducting for the first time here; Miss Shear was making her local debut as Micaela; it was Miss Garden's first appearance of the season, and there were some fresh dances.

Mr. Groves disclosed himself as a conductor of many excellencies. His demeanor is quiet, he has none of the outward characteristics of the virtuoso of the baton. His qualities are revealed rather in the way the music strikes the ear. Orchestra, artists and chorus were always under control, and the resulting performance was not only accurate, but lively and expressive.

Miss Shear, warmly greeted by her friends in the audience, sang and acted pleasingly, if conventionally, in one of the most pallid roles in opera. Doubtless she would be more interesting in a more grateful part.

Miss Garden repeated her established interpretation of the Gypsy girl, acting with fervor when fervent acting was called for, and singing not so well. This, of course, is not one of her best roles, but it provides opportunity for free exercise of her gamine.

Mr. Anseau confirmed previous good impressions of his Don José, singing particularly well, and again making the observer rejoice in the knowledge that it is possible for an operatic tenor to bring a touch of realism into his appearance and his acting. The Carmen who faces this José's wrath has something to worry about.

Mr. Baklanoff's Escamillo was of his customary high quality, and the minor roles were sung and acted with rare intelligence, with Miss d'Hermanny and Messrs. Mojica and Defre deserving special mention. One of the most finished bits of the afternoon was the quintet of the second act. The dances of the second and fourth acts were so well done that it seemed the names of the performers might well have been placed on the program. L. A. S.

CARNATION SHOW ADDS FEATURES

(Continued from Page 1)

anxious to see growers concentrate more upon the fragrance of new carnations by the breeding of scented varieties in order to obtain again the real, old-fashioned clove scent which breeding for size has considerably diminished.

One of the points to be emphasized during the convention is the new attempt that will be made by the association to interest amateurs, members of garden clubs and horticultural societies to grow and exhibit carnations. There has been traditionally little provision made for them in the schedule of exhibitions, and since they constitute the real class of buyers, it is felt by officials of the association that they should be encouraged to take an active part in carnation culture.

Intercollegiate Contests
An increasingly important part of the exhibitions of carnations is the intercollegiate judging contests in which, during this convention, delegations from five colleges will take part. Fifteen members, variously men and women, have come from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, under the guidance of Prof. Clark L. Thayer, who will, tomorrow discuss the "Values for students in judging flower shows."

Delegations are also present from Orono, Me., Kingston, R. I., Storrs, Conn. and Durham, N. H. The students judge after the official judges have concluded their awards and the value of the opportunity lies in the comparative results obtained, to act as guide to students in the essential points of such judging.

Emphasis will be placed on intercollegiate judging upon the basis that all the students so engaged intend to take up floriculture, and that such opportunity for judging is of vital educational value, possible as it is to conduct it in the midst of one of the very best laboratories it is possible to find for such a purpose.

Tomorrow and Saturday special trips have been arranged for women visitors, the one tomorrow to include Concord and Lexington and luncheon at Wayside Inn. Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, delegations of association members will visit various greenhouses within a radius of 20 miles of Boston to observe new developments and originations in the field of carnation culture.

Varicolored Features
Much interest is being shown in the various exhibits of "Laddie," the splendid solid pink which is now popularly called "The American Beauty of Carnations." Among growers showing groups of "Laddie" are A. A. Pembroke of North Beverly, James Wheeler, Strout's Inc., Bidde-

ford, Me., and H. J. Patten, Tewksbury.

C. B. Johnson of Woburn is showing an especially fine exhibit of "Orlola," and Rocco Zeparo of Arlington an excellent table of cyclamen. From the W. E. Lenk conservatories in Belmont there is a small, choice showing of gardenias. Mr. Lenk, foremost specialist hereabouts of this flower, which is exceedingly difficult to grow successfully in this climate, says that it takes a bud four months to bloom and that the person who would grow gardenias must philosophically recognize that it is four months given to an even chance whether the bud will bloom or spoil. The showing would indicate that Mr. Lenk is fortunate.

F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown, N. Y., is showing the remarkable new Pierson rose which is admirable example of the inexplicable possibility that sometimes a rose of one color will suddenly sprout blooms of an entirely different shade. The splendid sharp red, for the moment known simply as "Pierson" is the sprout of a clear, strong pink "Primea," and is at once a curiosity and a rarely beautiful rose.

The show will open to the public tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for general view and continue open through Sunday evening.

MAYOR DEFENDS STATUS OF MR. ELLIS

Mayor Nichols announced today that definite action will soon be taken by him to determine the exact status which Herbert E. Ellis, rent adjuster for the Boston housing commission, will have as an official of the city. The mayor made this announcement in answer to a letter received from the Civil Service Commission declining to approve further payment of Mr. Ellis' salary.

The mayor said he intended to retain Mr. Ellis in that position but that he would do so in a manner that was satisfactory to the Civil Service Commission.

At the same time Mayor Nichols appointed Mr. Ellis to be acting head of the Boston Employment Bureau in place of Luke Shields, who formerly was at its head. Mr. Shields will now become acting secretary of the bureau. The mayor said that he had instructed Mr. Ellis to make the necessary examination of the work done by the employment bureau, the number of its employees, and as to their efficiency.

As to Mr. Ellis' qualifications as rent adjuster the mayor said, "I think that there will be a need for the position of rent adjustor in the city of Boston. Mr. Ellis, as I know from my experience as chairman of the renting and housing committee has been efficient and faithful and has met the many difficulties of the place with success. His work of the past five years justifies his continuance."

DOWNTOWN BUS ROUTE FAVORED

Mayor Nichols Not to Oppose "El's" New Line in Congested District

Mayor Nichols will not oppose the operation of a bus line by the Boston Elevated Railway through the congested sections downtown, according to Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel, who spoke for the Mayor at a hearing today before the Commission of Public Utilities, when the matter came up for the second time.

The line is planned by the Elevated trustees as an experiment, according to Edward Dana, general manager, to see if automobile owners can be induced to leave their cars in garages on Massachusetts Avenue and take the bus line down to their offices.

It would run from the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Newbury Street, down Massachusetts Avenue, to Boylston Street and over Boylston, Tremont, and Bromfield Streets to Washington Street and back again over Boylston Street to Hereford Street, to Newbury Street, and Massachusetts Avenue again.

Mr. Lyons said that the Mayor's decision not to oppose the experiment made by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, Mr. Wilson, in his statement to the Mayor, said the bus line would add but little more traffic to the streets, and he thought the experiment should be allowed.

Henry C. Atwill, chairman, asked if the busses would "run local" and pick up and drop passengers anywhere. Mr. Dana said that they would stop only where designated by the police commissioner.

JEWISH FOLK MUSIC AT ORGANISTS' CLUB

A program of Jewish and other folk music was presented last night by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gideon before the Truette Organists' Club at St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Gideon, who is the organist at Temple Israel, gave a talk on folk songs of different nations, while his wife, Mrs. Constance Gideon, sang them. Following the program there was an informal organ recital by the 70 members present.

PROFESSOR SULLIVAN NAMED

DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Prof. J. A. Sullivan, Sub-Minister of Industry in the Free State Cabinet, has been appointed Minister of Education to succeed John MacNeill, who resigned recently.

A DIAMOND Jubilee Value

1851

Our Annual
February

1926

Fur Coat Sale

Is Now in Progress

having been advanced on account of Our Jubilee Anniversary. Every Coat new this season—Every Coat Marked down from our regular superior-quality stock

165.00

Usually 265.00 to 295.00
25 Fur Coats
Caracul, Natural Muskrat
Civet Cat

197.50

Usually 295.00
45 Fur Coats
Seal-Dyed Muskrat, in plain
or trimmed models.

235.00

Usually 325.00
15 Fur Coats
Seal-Dyed Muskrat, also odd
high-grade Coats.

295.00

Usually 375.00 to 400.00
3 Fur Coats
Very finest quality Natural
Muskrats in distinctive
new models.

395.00

Usually 595.00
15 Fur Coats
Natural Squirrel, Natural
Black Muskrat, all one-
of-a-kind styles.

6 One-of-a-kind Fur
Coats

450.00

Usually 650.00 to
750.00

Jordan Marsh
Company

BOSTON

Jordan Marsh
Company

BOSTON

A DIAMOND Jubilee Value

The Greatest
Values We Have
Ever Offered

Hundreds of

Pictures and Mirrors

In Many Sizes, Styles and Frames
Usually 15.00 to 24.00

10.00

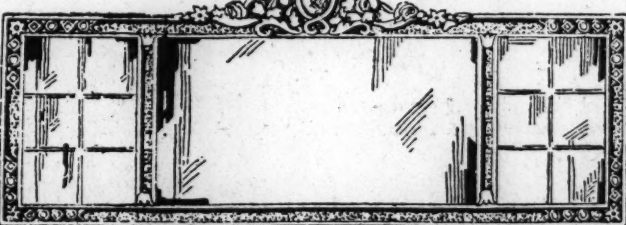
The Pictures

These are reproductions of well-known pictures in hand colored and color prints. They come in hand carved and ornamented frames. These beautiful pictures are specially suitable for the living room, the chamber, and the hall.

The Mirrors

These Mirrors come in gilt hand-carved, and polychrome frames, in upright and oblong shapes, with or without ornaments. The styles are for mantel, buffet and console.

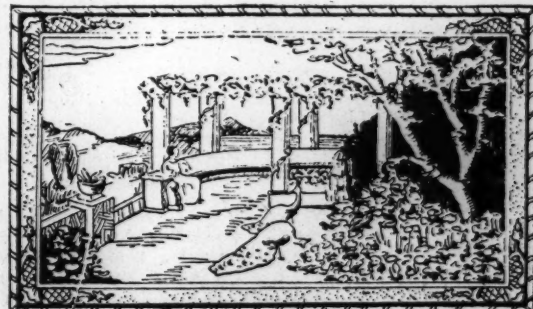
Fourth
Floor
Annex



Measurement 17x44 inches

Jordan Marsh
Company

BOSTON



Measurement 20x40 inches

Jordan Marsh
Company

BOSTON

Beginning
Friday

NONVOTING PLAN UNDER SCRUTINY

(Continued from Page 1)

fessor Ripley replies by pointing to numerous instances which, he contends, are all too frequently making the recent operations of Wall Street. Thus, as he explains, one corporation lately sold \$58,000 shares of non-voting Class A stock, but reserved 2000 of the total 600,000 shares as Class B stock carrying exclusive voting rights. Of these circumstances Professor Ripley asks: "Who has given a hostage to fortune, for honest and economic management of the business? The promoters stand to lose only the amount of their stake—a minus quantity in dollars, leaving aside, of course, the moral obligation. It is the public stockholders who stand to lose their all, in case of misdirection. And most of them have parted with any hope of participation in future profits over and above their fixed return, by agreement in the subscription to forfeit all 'pre-emptive' rights in the issue of new stock. How can there be other than a whirlwind of abuse of power under such conditions?"

Diffusion of Ownership

2. The second change is one which, in the view of the Harvard economist, accelerates and increases the danger, if it be such, of the widespread separation of ownership from control. It is accelerated diffusion of an increasing proportion of this ownership to employes and managers of the corporation's product, and thus with a larger number of shareholders the easier it is for a concentrated block of minority holders to dominate the management.

"The net result of both changes is the assumption of an absolute control of intermediaries—most commonly bankers, so-called—in place of the former responsibility for direction which, theoretically at least, rested upon the shoulders of the actual owners," Professor Ripley says in his amplified discussion of this question in the Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science.

"Both these tendencies menace alike the welfare of the private owners themselves and of the working classes; and they put the public interest in the sound and straightforward management of these businesses in jeopardy—not because bankers, as such, are more frail than other owners in general, but simply because the possession of uncontrolled power is always certain to entail abuse, whereby both innocent and guilty are alike dragged down. The result, therefore, unless present tendencies are taken in hand, will necessarily be the extension of the activity of such bodies as the Federal Trade Commission, acting for the protection of those who have unwittingly made themselves wards of the state in respect of their possessions.

New Corporations Formed

"All kinds of private businesses are being bought up by banking houses; and new corporations are being substituted for the old, in order that the purchase price (and more) may be recovered by sales of shares to the general public. But the significant change is that the new stock, thus sold, is entirely bereft of any voting power, except in case of actual or impending bankruptcy.

"General stockholders, to be sure, have always been inert, delegating most of their powers of election. But, at worst, they might always be stimulated to assert themselves, and, in any event, they all fared alike as respects profits or losses.

"Under the new style of corporations, such general stockholders are badly deprived of all rights in this direction, and new preferred stocks are sold up to the hilt of the value of the assets; if not beyond. The issues are called preferred stocks. They are really bonds. And, instead, as formerly, of being limited to a half or two-thirds of the tangible assets, the limit is now set, except the powers of absorption of the investing public.

Many Lines Affected

"Every kind of business is being swept into this maelstrom. Several public utilities, except railroads; chain and department stores, food-stuffs, washing machines, refrigerators, confectionery, make-believe silk stockings, toilet and beauty preparations, our daily bread, our cake and our ice cream—even our home-made pies! Every conceivable article, of direct or indirect consumption, is covered by the change."

Expanding these views, Professor Ripley has contributed a challenging article, the January number of the Atlantic Monthly, and herein he cites many examples of this new development in financial organization, this dissociation of ownership from control and accountability. He makes his point clear in citing the following as an instance:

"A banking house buys up a private business firm, it has been said, \$148,000,000 or thereabouts. This sum, and more too, is recovered, the plan works out—by the sale to the public, for \$160,000,000, of bonds and preferred stock at par and 1,500,000 nonvoting shares of Class A common stock. But not a single one of the 600,000 Class B voting (no par) common shares are thus sold.

"The promoters have virtually paid themselves a handsome profit for the assumption of the entire directorial power, having mortgaged the property to the full amount of its original cost through outstanding bonds and preferred stock, including both assets and capitalized earnings power. And the amazing thing is that this final death-blow to the exercise of voting rights by the general public has brought no voice of protest.

Theory of Business Profits

"That an amazing tangle this all makes of the theory that ownership of property and responsibility for its efficient, far-sighted and public-spirited management shall be linked to the one to the other," Professor Ripley concludes from the foregoing development. He submits that, under such conditions the whole theory of business profits, carefully wrought through years of economic evolution by the boards, "All the managers are working on salary, their returns, except on the side, being largely independent of the net result of company operation year by year," he explains. "The motive of self-interest may even have been

thrown into the reverse, occasionally, so far as long-time upbuilding in contradistinction to quick turnover in corporate affairs is concerned. And what has become of the relation between labor and capital? What guaranty may possibly be given by the real owners to the working class that there shall not be taken from it an opportunity for future welfare and development as a result of these changes? Veritably the institution of private property, underlying our whole civilization, is threatened at the root unless we take heed."

The question next arises as to just wherein the actual danger rests even when ownership and control are severed. It is pointed out that the great preponderance of stockholders rarely exert their powers of control, and that therefore the elimination of this voting power does not practically alter the conditions of management.

Likened to Gold Reserve

In answer to this contention the figure has been applied that the voting power vested in the individual stockholder is like the gold reserve in the federal banks; it is seldom drawn upon, but its presence, its availability in time of emergency, is a vital factor in the industrial order. Of this argument Professor Ripley has the following pertinent comment in his Atlantic Monthly article:

"It will be objected that no real change is involved in these recent tendencies: that stockholders never did, and never will, exercise their voting rights. In fact the great trouble, oftentimes, is to secure enough proxies to validate the acts of their directors. But the fact remains that the power, even if rarely exercised, and then only under extreme provocation, was there.

"Furthermore, one of the most encouraging things in life is the influence that can be wielded by an individual, acting almost single-handed and alone, to confront and often to overcome a corporate Goliath, provided he has the right on his side."

The most effective way to meet this new trend in modern business, as suggested by Professor Ripley, is a widespread public appreciation of all the considerations involved in the growing dissociation of ownership and control. It is suggested that publicity of accounts and their standardization would serve partially as a check upon otherwise unrestrained control.

Professor Ripley contends that "these millions of investors and the public, even if they have so confidently given their possessions over into the care of others, have a right

to full and complete unmitigated information," and adds that herein "lies an appropriate function for a rejuvenated and enlarged federal commission to discharge an obligation of the Federal Government to a great, and in many respects a helpless body of our citizens."

Governors Pledge Inquiry
The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange in giving assurance that it will press its inquiry into the problem of the future listing of stocks which do not carry voting power, issued the following statement through the Committee on Stock List:

"The Committee on Stock List has for some weeks had under consideration certain tendencies in modern corporate organization of which the committee considers that it should take cognizance. One of these tendencies has to do with the creation of two classes of common stock between which the only substantial difference lies in the fact that one class votes while the other class does not.

"Without at this time attempting to formulate a definite policy, attention should be drawn to the fact that in future listings of securities, the committee will give careful thought to the matter of voting control."

In discussing the issues advanced by Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard in connection with trend toward dissociating ownership from control through the sale of non-voting stocks numerous corporation executives have expressed themselves in sympathy with the Harvard economist, while others who apparently did not agree with Professor Ripley declined to comment for publication.

INDIANS DEMAND PRISONERS' TRIAL

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The Legislative Assembly for the fourth time has demanded the release or the trial in court of all political prisoners detained without trial, and also permission for Indian exiles to return to India. The motion, however, was only carried by eight votes.

An interesting speech was made by Lala Laj Patra, on his first appearance in the Assembly. For the Government, Sir Alexander Muddiman emphasized the impossibility, merely in order to serve a political movement or to secure support, of compromising the interests of the ordinary citizen, which were law and order. The Government, he said, was prepared to inquire into individual cases brought to their notice.

Westport, Conn., Has Become Greenwich Village-in-the-Country

Italian Laborers, Artists and Writers Compose Friendly Community on the Post Road to Boston

WESTPORT is the first typical New England village the motorist passes through on his way from New York to Boston along the Post Road. Superficially looked at, it is a straggling little village cut in two by a beautiful tidal river—a village lying along the Sound and stretching back into the hills, lying along the very part of the Sound where the British landed in 1776 and encompassing the very route they took on their way to burn Danbury.

"We are all Italian laborers, artists, and men who have given up editorial jobs to see what we can do free-lance writing," one of the citizens, a gentleman of international literary reputation, said recently. This broad, one-line caricature filled in in detail would show the 800 Italians mostly engaged in a group of unusual industries which includes one of the country's leading celluloid toy factories, an electrical clock factory, one of New England's few remaining skiver plants and a twine factory whose slogan is "string enough to tie up the world." Some, not all of these, are at Saugatuck which lies at one side of the village of Westport in Westport township, and is balanced by the Greens Farms settlement on the other side where New York millionaire business men form a predominant element of the population. There are farmers, present-day representatives of early New England settlers, suburbanites and local business people everywhere, of course, and among them, as a part of the everyday community life of work and play move the artists and writers.

They 80 or more artists include a number of National Academicians, at least two gold medal sculptors, mural decorators, portrait painters, the highest paid advertising artist in the world, and an impressive assemblage of the country's "funny idea" men. The writers include best sellers, movie scenarists, paragraphers, poets, novelists, and critics.

Antique Atmosphere Preserved
The quaintness of the community lies largely in the antique atmosphere

of a feature of the magazines. Both of these gentlemen have recently moved back into the hills where they may have all the horses they want, all the dogs, and all the room to roam around. Henry Raleigh and George Wright will be likely to appear together, just as they belong together in the thought of the public as two of the pioneers in present magazine illustrating; and Clark and Nancy Fay, who possess a beautiful family in common, and wide markets

for their magazine illustrations, separately and individually. The Westport "celebrities" may be seen playing together frequently. Many of them ride at the annual horse show. Most of them play with the abandon of happy children at the annual Town Fair, which last year took the form of a country circus.

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Packet of Seeds FREE
Just to prove how good Forrest's seeds are, we'll send you free, a packet of Wildflower, along with our catalog, upon receipt of coupon below.

Specials for 1926
Our new catalog contains in addition to the old lines, many new varieties, including the famous Golden Pigeon, the new Japanese Onion Sets, and Martha Washington Asparagus. We can save you money on seeds.

Local Representatives Wanted.
Make money selling Forrest's seeds to your neighbors. Liberal commissions. Pleasant work. Write for our proposition.

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Cortland, N.Y.
Send for free Sample Seeds and Catalog

Follow the Streams of Visitors to the Great Midwinter Flower Show
in Horticultural Hall
The greatest exhibition of the year in Boston. Many choice new creations in carnations. Artistry in arrangement a special feature.

FREE ADMISSION FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY
from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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husband, James Earle Fraser, designer of the Buffalo nickel, she spends much of her time in her Westport home.

With Sketches for the Mail
John Held Jr. will be certain to come along in khaki or corduroys, laden with sketches for the mail, and as certainly, William Meade Prince whose signed advertising drawings

are a feature of the magazines. Both of these gentlemen have recently moved back into the hills where they may have all the horses they want, all the dogs, and all the room to roam around. Henry Raleigh and George Wright will be likely to appear together, just as they belong together in the thought of the public as two of the pioneers in present magazine illustrating; and Clark and Nancy Fay, who possess a beautiful family in common, and wide markets

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Our new catalog contains in addition to the old lines, many new varieties, including the famous Golden Pigeon, the new Japanese Onion Sets, and Martha Washington Asparagus. We can save you money on seeds.

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cus. Sometimes there are theatrical "stunts." A few weeks ago, for instance, a little group got together, each writing, producing, and starring in his own playlet to the vast amusement of an audience which packed the 2000-capacity "National Hall" to the doors. The "stars" included Everett Shinn, the mural painter; Richard Connell, the short-fiction writer; Mrs. Shinn, who gained prominence as a motion picture editor; and George Mitchell, the actor and writer.

In The Town Studio
There is a town studio at the rear of the town hall. During the summer, the one-man, one-day exhibitions often occur every week under auspices of the local women's organization. The Y. M. C. A. art gallery frequently features month-long

equipment requirements of another of the international subsidiaries, the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana, organized something over a year ago to reconstruct and expand the telephone services of Spain as a single system, under an inclusive concession running for a long period of years. The most modern automatic dialing system, with underground conduits and modern buildings for housing central exchanges and offices, on which work will be begun immediately, will be provided by these companies. It was announced.

The new construction program this year, for which the engineering and labor forces are being organized on the ground, includes the erection at 20 buildings for offices and exchange buildings, besides additional intramural lines. In Madrid, a 10-story building will be erected for the main office of the company, in which also an automatic exchange will be installed.

A main office building in Barcelona. Phone New Rochelle 3553-W.
JULIA T. BATH
35 Lawn Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Scientific shampoo. All dried by hand. Natural wave which will stand dampness. Work done at customer's home if preferred. Prices Reasonable.

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"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep it Warm"
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Linen Breakfast Sets \$2.95
Good quality white linen with checked patterns in orchid, blue or golden yellow. Cloth, 52 inches square. Six napkins, 15 inches square. All are hemmed, ready for use. Very specially priced.

The First of the New Frocks in the New Spring Prints
Are Positively Glorious at
\$16.75
Exclusive Paris Created Designs That Will Be Seen Only in These Dresses.

These designs are confined by their creator to the exclusive use of this particular Paris dressmaker. Extremely decorative treatments in softly modulated tones as well as more vivid hues in new blues, red, cerise, rose, shrimp, orchid, purple, and green. And nearly every design is created in about fifteen colors. These dresses show latest definite French modes, such as cape backs, new balloon sleeves, quaint shirtings, convertible necklines, the molded bodice with circular skirts and the modified bodice with flared and straight skirts. And the tie made famous by Callot is very much in evidence.

Presented just at a time when you seek a touch of color for your wardrobe that only such prints can provide. Sizes 36 to 44.
MCCURDY & CO., MAIN AT ELM STREET ROCHESTER, N. Y.

At Mabley's—
For Madam and for Miss
New Dresses
—that proclaim their fashion NEWNESS in many ways. New high collars, new cravat effects, new tight-fitting sleeves with flare cuffs, new flares, new vests. New colors—Mary blue, chateau, wood rose, wild honey and rose beige. Also navy and cocoa shades. And smartest new trimmings.

A charming selection ready now at
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SPANISH WIRE SERVICE GROWS

International Telephone Company Lays Out Program of Improvements

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The International Telephone & Telegraph Company have announced the organization of a new company in Spain, to be known as the Standard Electrica Sociedad Anonima, for the manufacture of the telephone apparatus and equipment.

The new company will supply the

lona, to contain also an automatic exchange and sub-exchanges for automatic service in both cities, are included in the program, officials of the company announced. Buildings for automatic service will also be constructed in Seville, Valencia, Malaga, Cordova, Pamplona, Bilbao, Santander, Saragossa, Granada, Vigo, Oviedo, Cadiz, Corunna, Valladolid, and Cartagena.

What They are saying.
EDWARD A. FILENE: "Attorney-General Sargent's exhortation of 'decent' folk who violate the prohibition law is wholly justified. People of this sort are very bitter against anarchists who avowedly are trying to destroy governments. Why not call those who undermine government for the sake of drink 'anarchists'?"

MAUDE ROYDEN: "No influence in life is more completely disastrous than that of a home in which there is not harmony."

DORIS STEVENS: "Except, perhaps, for a few exceptions in remote hinterlands, women are the only people in the world who still perform work without pay."

WILLIAM GREEN: "Right thinking is one of the important results of education."

PROF. EINSTEIN: "The greatest good of men is peace, and the promotion of intellectual relations and co-ordination of thoughts will consolidate peace."

RICHARD T. ELY: "For a long generation as a teacher I have been brought into contact with young men and women. It is my conviction that I never had better intellects, promising more for the future, than at the present time; and as far as I can judge, I never had under my instruction young men and women of finer personalities."

WILLIAM M. JARDINE: "Production and marketing considered together by farmers working in unity must form the basis of our agriculture."

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS
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The C. R. CUMMINS COMPANY
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WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

Mint & Kent
Buffalo, N. Y.
Felts for Sunshiny Days
\$12.50, \$13.50
The colors of sunshine are best. Close fitting shapes are good, and the crown decides their smartness. The high crown creased crosswise at the top and at the back gives the very newest effect. Brims are narrow—they turn decidedly up or directly down.

The February Furniture Sale
A Semi-Yearly Event
Now in Progress
Savings as great as
1/4 off regular prices
in many instances. Single pieces and sets. Period furniture in this sale.

Avoid Disappointment Come Today
Hills, McLean & Haskins
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OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC URGED

Canadian Member Points to United States as Setting an Example

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (Special).—Speaking in the House of Commons yesterday on the merits of public ownership, W. F. MacLean, Conservative member for South York, cited the National Reserve Bank system of the United States as the finest instance of public ownership in the world today, through its rediscounting at actual cost. It was encouraging, the member said, local banks throughout the country and setting an example that he urged Canada to follow. He also referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission "as administering all the railroads of the United States and doing a great public service."

The Canadian National Railways had proved surprisingly successful in spite of ruinous competition, said Mr. MacLean, to offset the growing rivalry of motor transport, air and steamship service. He thought that the railroads should develop similar services of their own and utilize the new steam electric car to the fullest extent.

THE HOME FORUM

Capacious, All-Embracing Leaves

CONTEMPORARY literature grows every day more precise and flinching. Have you not observed how the youngest literary tyro blossoms forth with his doctorate dissertation all fitted out with "scholarly apparatus," with everything in its place and a place for everything, as though an efficiency expert had made it? His preface, his acknowledgments of indebtedness, his table of contents, and his indices are models of perspicuity, leaving nothing whatever to be desired in his book except something fit to read. The books of today grow ever less like homes, where things are arranged to suit individual taste, and ever more like office-buildings. What we call an "author" is too frequently a sort of cabinetmaker who turns out with paper and pen neat little chests of drawers, all perfectly polished and grooved and all quite empty inside.

If this seems too severe, consider what has become of the old-fashioned, go-as-you-please, down-at-the-heel, out-at-elbow essay. In the Western Hemisphere it is almost extinct. (I know about this because I recently read through all the literary magazines of America in quest of it, and I found about half a dozen in the periodical output of an entire year.) The essay, which was usually haphazard in arrangement, has been ousted by the "article"—a thing as cold and colorless as its name. We have articles enough and to spare, each of them constructed with a definition of purpose and a clarity of outline that would put Lamb or De Quincey to shame. The freshman course in composition, required in almost every college of the land, has achieved its purpose, apparently, in teaching to write a host of young men and women who, without it, would never have thought of doing so. Any one who derives comfort from merely quantitative measurements may certainly say that there is more writing of a technically competent sort done today in America than ever before in the history of the world. Tens of thousands have learned how, so that now they need only learn what, to write.

Meanwhile, those of us who are only mildly interested in technical excellence for its own sake will do well to explore the past. We need not go very far back to find any number of burly and amiable blunders who never took a course in freshman composition, who knew next to nothing about literary technique, who had only a few glimmering and mostly erroneous notions about how to make a book; but who had a large number of excellent ideas to put into one. And there is much to be learned from them in this way: away from the brilliant little work that passes for literature today and going back to those elder books that seem bursting with thought and reflections wedged in, as it were, as though they had been shoveled together with a spade. For an example, one might do worse than to choose William Hone's *Every-Day Book*, which was "running" in England just a hundred

years ago. This owes some of its miscellaneity to its periodical publication, for, of course, a man can be much more digressive and circumlocutory in a book brought out in weekly parts than he can otherwise. Why, even I myself—but that is another story. At any rate, this book Hone's is a true miscellany. Here is everything in the way of antiquities, hagiology, legend, myth, or history, pertaining to every day of the year. When the topics proper to this generous plan are exhausted for any given issue, the author is quite capable of writing on indefinitely apropos of things in general. His title-page, which alone would show how our literature has fallen from its high estate, gives you some inkling of what to expect.

"THE EVERY-DAY BOOK, or the GUIDE TO THE YEAR: Relating the POPULAR AMUSEMENTS, Sports, Ceremonies, Manners, Customs, and Events, Incident to THE 365 Days in Past and Present Times; Being a Series of 5000 Anecdotes and Facts; Forming a History of the Year, A Calendar of the Seasons, And A Chronological Dictionary of the Almanac, With a Variety of Important and Diverging Information, For Daily Use and Entertainment. Compiled from Authentic Sources BY WILLIAM HONE."

There are eighteen more lines on the title-page which I forbear to quote. Hone had studied to some purpose the advertisements of "side-shows" at Sadler's Wells and Bartholomew Fair, as his title indicates; but he does not feel that even this announcement does his book full justice, and he therefore amplifies it enormously in his Explanatory Address to the Reader, enumerating a hundred alluring topics he intends to treat and summing up with the assertion that he will make a volume in which "information that is useful to all will be combined with amusement that is agreeable to most." Here, then, is your true omnium gathrum. When people talk about a "mine of information," it must be to the *Every-Day Book* that they refer. Hone never allowed a stray fact to escape him, feeling that it would certainly come in useful somewhere. It was no easy task to compile these eight hundred and fifty-two quarto pages with double columns in a single year, writing on nearly every subject under the sun, for the most part accurately and always agreeably. Or rather, that task would not have been easy to another. Hone showed that he did not mind it by repeating the feat in later years—for there are two volumes of the *Every-Day Book*. The interest of his time he filled in by writing and publishing *The Table Book* and *The Year Book*, which are just as comprehensive as the *Almanac* volumes, and by writing at the same time several other more serious works. All this while he was dogging in and out of bankruptcy, and he was always with more friends than he had when he went in. Readers of Lamb's letters will recall the famous occasion when he defended himself in three separate trials on charges of swindling. Hone was acquitted on every count against the attack of powerful political enemies. If it were not for the dauntless courage of the man which brought him through all things smiling, one would not like to remember that when he had finished his herculean task of writing he was for a short time imprisoned for debt.

Rather a picturesque figure is this William Hone who never learned to write because he was always so busy doing it. One can imagine him darted about London for material, with the cry of "Copy!" always in his ears. In the morning he burrows through piles of ancient learning in the Bodleian; at noon he rushes home to Ludgate Hill to write up his findings; after lunch he goes round the corner to take his admirable notes on Bartholomew Fair, and then drives off in a cab to remonstrate with George Cruikshank, who does his illustrating. As a "true-born Englishman," he could not help loving oddities. He was what he himself called a "nicknackitarian." No Frenchman could have made a book so heterogeneous as this book of his, for even Bayle's Dictionary is order itself in comparison. This is essentially an English book, as the similar collections made by Southey and Robert Chambers show. One doubts whether any American could have made it. Hone reminds us now and then of Benjamin Franklin, but he had very little of Franklin's business ability and less still of his precision and regularity which kept order among his multifarious interests.

One man at least in Hone's London saw that it was essentially English, and praised it as such. Even if they had not been signed, one would know that these verses, which appeared just a century ago in the *London Magazine* were written by Charles Lamb. I like you, and your book, ingenious Hone! In whose capacious, all-embracing leaves The narrow of tradition's shown, And all that history—much that fiction—weaves. Dan Phoebe loves your book—trust me, friend Hone, bid me say: For while such art, wit, reading, there are shown, He swears 'tis not a book for Every-Day.

O. S.

Clearing at Dawn

The fields are chill; the sparse rain has stilled the earth. The colours of Spring teem on every side. With leaping fish the blue pond is full. With laughing thrushes the green boughs droop. The flowers of the field have dabbled their powdered cheeks; The mountain grasses are bent level at the waist. By the bamboo stream the last fragrant of cloud. Blown by the wind slowly scatters away.

—LA PO, translated by Arthur Waley.

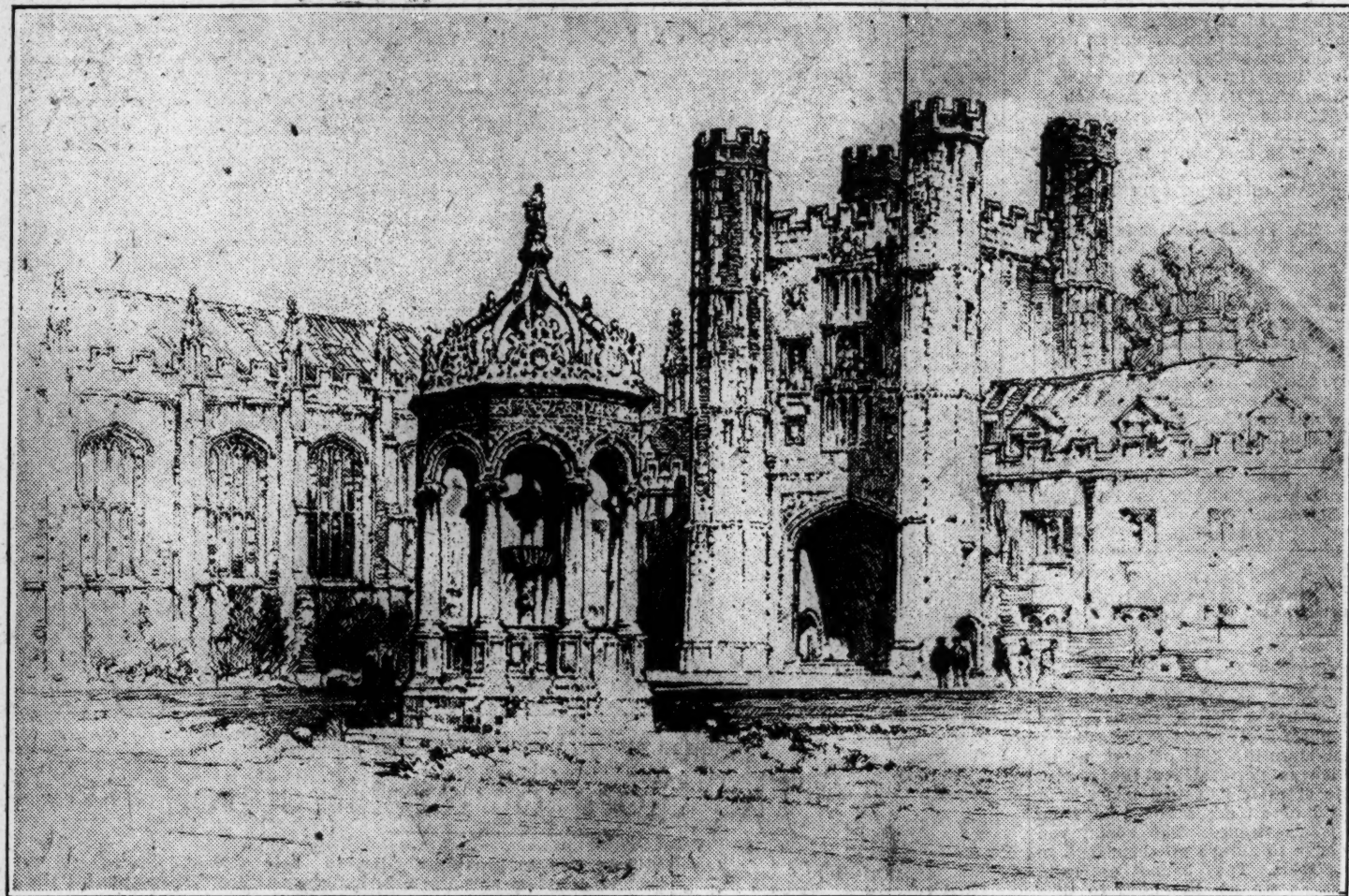
Shells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ebbing sea leaves just a song behind it. The yellow sand gleams in the morning light. And on the beach—a thousand tents of beauty. Shells strewn afar, like butterflies in flight.

Purple, and gold and pink—I touch them gently. Translucent, shining in the dazzling air. Quite common things! and yet through all the ages, Mankind has never fashioned aught so fair.

Susan F. Campbell.



The Fountain, Trinity College, Cambridge. From an Etching by Sydney R. Jones

The Talk Fifty Years Ago

We were talking of this late news from Jerusalem. The *Fire-Tender* was saying that it is astonishing how much is telegraphed us from the East that is not half so interesting. He was at a loss philosophically to account for the fact that the world is so eager to know the news of yesterday which is unimportant, and so indifferent to that of the day before which is of some moment.

Mandeville. I suspect that it arises from the want of imagination. People need to touch the facts, and nearness in time is continuity. It would excite no interest to bulletin the last siege of Jerusalem in a village where the event was unknown, if the date was appended; and yet the account of it is incomparably more exciting than that of the siege of Metz.

Our Next Door. The daily news is a necessity. I cannot get along without my morning paper. The other morning I took it up, and was absorbed in the telegraphic columns for an hour nearly. I thoroughly enjoyed the feeling of immediate contact with all the world of yesterday, until I read among the minor items (what?) in February seemed inappropriate, and I turned to the date of the paper. When I found it was printed in July, I need not say that I lost all interest in it, though why the trivialities relating to people I never knew, were not as good six months after date as twelve hours, I cannot say.

The *Fire-Tender*. You know that in Concord the latest news, except a remark or two by Thoreau or Emerson, is the *Vedas*. I believe the *Rig-Veda* is read at the breakfast-table instead of the Boston journals.

The Parson. I know it is read afterward instead of the Bible. Mandeville. That is only because it is supposed to be older. I have understood that the Bible is very well spoken of there, but it is not antiquated enough to be an authority. Our Next Door. There was a project on foot to put it into the circulating library, but the title New in the second part was considered objectionable.

Herbert. Well, I have a good deal of sympathy with Concord as to the news. We are fed on a daily diet of trivial events and gossip, of the unimportant sayings of thoughtless men and women. The day will come when no one will be able to sit down to a thoughtful, well-wrought book and assimilate its contents.

Mandeville. I think the reason why the newspaper and the world it carries take no hold of us in the wilderness is that we become, a kind of vegetable ourselves when we go there. I have often attempted to improve my mind in the woods with good solid books. You might as well offer a bunch of celery to an oyster. The best I can do when it rains. . . . is to read Dumas's novels. Their ingenuity will almost keep a man awake after supper, by the camp-fire. And there is a kind of unity about them that I like; the history is as good as the morality.

Our Next Door. I always wonder where Mandeville got his historical facts. The Mistress. Mandeville misrepresents himself in the word. I heard him one night. "The Vision of Sir Launfal" . . . as we were crossing the lake, and the guides became so absorbed in it that they forgot to paddle, and sat listening with open mouths, as if it had been a panther story.

The Parson. Mandeville likes to show off well enough. I heard that he related to a woods' boy up there the whole of the *Siege of Troy*. The boy was very much interested, and said "there'd been a man up there that spring from Troy, looking up the news when he goes into the country."

Mandeville. I'm going to take the Parson's sermon on Jonah next summer; it's the nearest to anything like news we've had from his pulpit in ten years. But, seriously, the boy was very well informed. He'd heard of Albany; his father took in the *Weekly Tribune*, and he had a partial conception of Horace Greeley.

The Parson. It's enough to read the summer letters that people write to the newspapers from the country and the woods. Isolated from the activity of the world, they come to think that the little adventures of their stupid days and nights are important. That's one reason I hate to have summer come, the country letters set in. . . .

The *Fire-Tender*. It's evident we must have a higher order of newsgatherers. It has come to this, that the newspaper furnishes thought-material for all the world, actually prescribes from day to day the themes the world shall think on and talk about. The occupation of newsgathering becomes, therefore, the most important. When you think of it, it is astonishing that this department should not be in the hands of the ablest men, accomplished scholars, philosophical observers, discriminating selectors of the news of the world that is worth thinking over and talking about.

The *Fire-Tender*. It is true that the newspapers have improved vastly within the last decade. Herbert. I think, for one, that they are a little above the level of the ordinary gossip of the country. The *Fire-Tender*. But I am tired of having the under-world still occupy so much room in the newspapers. The reporters are rather more alert for a dog fight than a philosophical convention. It must be that the good deeds of the world outnumber the bad in any given day; and what a good reflex action it would have on society if they could be more fully reported than the bad! I suppose the Parson would call this the Enthusiasm of Humanity.

The Parson. You'll see how far you can lift yourself up by your boot-strings. Herbert. I wonder what influence on the quality (I say nothing of quantity) of news the coming of women into the reporter's and editor's work will have. . . . I think women reporters are more given to personal details and gossip than the men. When I read the Washington correspondence I am proud of my country, to see how many Apollo Belvedere, Adonises, how much marble brow and piercing eye and hyacinthine locks we have in the two houses of Congress. . . . Mandeville. I think women will bring in elements of brightness, picturesqueness, and purity very much needed. Women have a power of investing simple ordinary things with a charm; men are bungling narrators compared with them. From "Backlog Studies," by Charles Dudley Warner.

A Sydney R. Jones Etching

IF YOU want to realize to the full the grandeur, dignity, and loveliness of England, London is not enough, not even Coventry. Windsor, but go to one or the other of the two great Universities. Oxford and Cambridge—I do not know why they are always mentioned in the reverse of their alphabetical order, but they are again inspired and will continue to inspire the chronicler, the poet, the artist. Mr. Sydney R. Jones has made a very delightful set of eight etchings of Cambridge Colleges and another gifted artist is hard at work on a series of woodcuts for a volume shortly to be published. Mr. Jones has admirable qualifications for solving the problem he has set himself; not only does he handle his needle with much personal charm, but the fact that he is also a very able architect may account for his faultless draughtsmanship. The Fountain, Trinity College, Cambridge, is viewed from the happiest angle, standing out well by itself in its graceful beauty, flanked on one side by the massive, impressive gateway, on the other by the windows, the balustrade, and pinnacles of the chapel, all discreetly accounted for—almost a surfeit of enchanting motifs in a small print, one might think, if it had not been handled with an unerring instinct for proportion. But it has—and the etching, The Fountain, will find its way into many an exacting collector's portfolio.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love a window that is eyed. Because it must be single eyed. It cannot look upon the earth. But it has legacies from birth.

Of gentle rain to wash its face. Of sun and moon to lend it grace.

Of banked clouds to give it form. And rainbow scarfs to keep it warm.

Of bird wings hovering to bless. And thank it for its steadfastness.

And when the night is dark and wide. It has a single star for guide.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

Skylight

True Sympathy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human heart yearns for sympathy, a quality which includes many phases of meaning, varying from pity to the true appreciation and intuitive understanding of another's viewpoint, aims, desires, struggles, and achievements. This latter meaning touches the realm of friendship, and includes the higher human concept of the word. The cry to be sympathetically understood comes from the heart of almost everyone. But to the unenlightened consciousness the answer to this cry is never realized. The reason is not that such true sympathy is not possible, but that mortals are seeking for it before they have learned something true of its source. Christ Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The Psalmist declared, when speaking of this sympathy, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."

The only Father whom Jesus, the great Way-shower, acknowledged here upon earth was God. And his sympathy was therefore akin to that of God, divine Love. It was the reflection of the sympathy of the all-wise and eternal divine Mind, which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, revealed as God. The Bible, spiritually interpreted, shows that God is good, and that all which He creates is good also. It is "like as" God, our Father-Mother, pities, that those who have touched the Christ, Truth, are learning to sympathize, bestowing that spiritual understanding which heals, uplifts, sets free from self-pity, and the fear of sin, disease, and death. Of this true sympathy Mrs. Eddy thus writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 4): "To gain a temporary consciousness of God's law is to feel, in a certain finite

human sense, that God comes to us and pities us; but the attainment of the understanding of His presence, through the Science of God, destroys our sense of imperfection, or of His absence, through a diviner sense that God is all true consciousness, and this convinces us that, as we get still nearer Him, we must forever lose our own consciousness of error." It is this true sense of divine pity—that which is "Christlike in its benedictions"—that Christian Science gives. It is the result of the reflection of the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, the Mind which made it possible for him always to speak with divine compassion the word of true sympathy that instantly met each human need as it came before him. The word which healed these discordant came from the understanding of the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of error, or evil. With this understanding of the omnipresence of infinite good, we are enabled to point out to our friend or neighbor the falsity of the claim of a power apart from God, the powerlessness of inharmonious displacement, and therefore the unreality of the discord, because it cannot be found in God, divine Mind.

In just this way of thinking is harmony, the true sense of sympathy between God and man and therefore between man and man, achieved. Men who are letting this Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" appear in them begin to find themselves more and more in accord with their fellowmen. Instead of wrongly sympathizing, accepting discord as true, they agree with the truth that man is the likeness of the Father, and find themselves at-one with God and each other, because they are in sympathy with the divine Principle of being.

This true sympathy unifies individuals in families and communities, in churches and nations. Men through this true sympathy find that they have no antagonistic differences, because each individual reflects God, divine Mind; and so they have nothing to condemn or condole with, but everything to be in sympathy and accord with. The one in harmony with divine Love carries such true, tender sympathy wherever he goes that one in touch with him feels his burden to lighten, his weariness to become less, his pain and sickness to lose their grasp. Such a one indeed pities like as the Father pitieth.

One Touch of Nature

Often have I seen in fields the little birds Go in between the bullock's legs to eat; But what gives me most joy is when I see Snow on my doorstep, printed by their feet.

—W. H. Davies.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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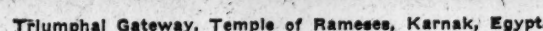
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Current Events

With these words the room was
 quiet, one girl, secretly much
 amused at Penelope breaking a
 well-known rule that there should
 be instant silence in every room
 after the ringing of the bell, falling

(To be continued)



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the United States about the high price of rubber. A large proportion of the rubber of the world is produced within the British Empire, and it is this, and the fact that the restriction in output affects the United States more than other countries that has produced this feeling. Here is what Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, has to say about it.

Speaking from first-hand experi-

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A. Because a B follows it.

Q. What turns without moving?

A. Milk.

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EDUCATIONAL

Notable Increase of Interest
in the Study of the ClassicsBy LOUIS E. LORD
Head of the Department of Latin, Oberlin College

DURING the last few years there has been a notable increase of interest in the study of the classics in the colleges and high schools of the United States, particularly those of the middle West. It is impossible to give an exact numerical account of this increase, in Ohio, but it is probably not less than 50 per cent. In particular the college classes in these subjects have increased and most of the colleges have found it necessary to enlarge their classical facilities. The subjects offered in college classical departments too have been more varied, including as they often do now, courses in classical art and in ancient history and social life. In my opinion three causes have contributed to this renewed interest in Greek and Latin.

First there is a very decided reaction against the narrow vocational and utilitarian training advocated in some quarters. Substantial men of affairs have come to feel that they would rather employ graduates thoroughly trained in such exacting studies as classics and mathematics in preference to those who have attained a superficial competency in some special practical field. A great London banker recently said, "When a young man comes to me to apply for a position, if I know that he has had Greek I get up to receive him, for I know that I am probably in the presence of a future bank president." The president of one of the large American trust companies comes to the same conclusion. He finds that the young men trained in business courses, "as employees in the work room have neither open-mindedness nor the capacity to think with concentration and precision, nor the habit of work induced by 'discipline of the spirit.' We have come to us increasingly young lumbies in the hope that old-fashioned education in the classics and mathematics has not unfitted them for business, and we find that as associates in the office they are lacking in the ability to think, and on whom we count for the future." These are but straws showing how the breeze is blowing in the business world.

The classics are better taught than they were 15 or even 10 years ago. The teacher of the last generation taught Greek and Latin, practices and syntax. The teacher of today teaches classics—that is, Greek and Latin literature, history and art. The old classical teachers were made in Germany. The German discipline was good for great minds like Götze, Droysen and Goethe, but it too often left lesser men with the idea that Caesar wrote his history of the Gauls to exercise the ablativus absolute. High school pupils who studied under such teachers found nothing in Greek more exciting than the pursuit of the fugitive digamma. "I caught one of the blighters—I think it was Sophocles—the other day using the subjunctive without the right conjunction." That's about what the last generation got out of

Sophocles. As they were taught, the classics did not deserve to be studied and it can never cease to be a cause for regret that we chose for our model in classical education the philological training of Germany rather than the literary tradition of the English universities. Today the teachers of the classics are trying to present the works of the classical authors—as they are—living, vital forces whose influence has never perished, whose truth is everlasting. This does not mean that the present teachers are attempting an easier task. Quite the reverse. Anyone who has tried knows that it is easier to teach the doctrine of the conditional sentence in the tragedies than it is to teach the doctrine of Aristotle's theory of poetry. And this revival—this renaissance in teaching—has been greatly helped by several associations of classical teachers founded in the last few years. The American Classical League, founded by Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton, has done a notable service in conducting an elaborate investigation into the teaching of classics in secondary schools. The investigators have not only told us what is the matter with classical teachers, but they have given concrete and helpful suggestions for the improvement of classical teaching. The General Education Board generously provided the funds for conducting this investigation and for placing a record of its results in the hands of all interested teachers. The Classical Association of the Middle West and South has through its

meetings and even more through its journal, which reaches more than 6000 teachers, done more than any other single agency to vitalize the teaching of Latin and Greek in the secondary schools. In Ohio the Ohio Classical Conference has been helpful in arousing enthusiasm and promoting a remarkable esprit de corps among the classical teachers of the State.

Interesting Ontario Schools
in the Study of Forest Trees

TORONTO, Can., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—"The Forest Trees of Ontario" is the name of a booklet which, by the reproduction of many photographs and well-written descriptions, affords knowledge of Ontario's native trees and the more commonly planted foreign trees. This publication has been issued under the direction of the Minister of Lands and Forest, James Lyons. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, who is also Minister of Education, is having the booklet distributed throughout the public schools of the Province and used in class rooms.

It is a most attractive book, with its 250 illustrations, printed on white glazed paper and nicely bound. When the school children study its pictures showing leaf, twig, spur, branch, bud and flower, their knowledge of the resources of their own forests should be greatly increased and their interest in nature matter with them. On the University of Toronto campus all the trees growing there bear labels giving their Latin name and popular name, also the species, so that the students, if they are observant, may learn as they walk. But the distribution of these books should do much to make even younger students familiar with the trees of their own forests.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Paris circles are discussing the feasibility of instituting a common currency for all Europe. To what degree is this now practicable, and what results would be likely to ensue if the movement were successful?

Would a common European currency tend to stabilize national coinages and stimulate international business, or would the new money acquire a special value in each country, and thereby increase commercial confusion?

Would the success of such a currency necessarily involve its acceptance as a new standard of exchange, superseding the dollar and the pound, or would it act as an auxiliary?

Will the great power scheme which the British Government is contemplating provide cheap electricity for industrial, agricultural and domestic uses? How?

To what extent has Canada benefited by the development of electric power? Can similar methods be applied in England as are employed at Niagara Falls?

If it is intended to utilize coal for the development of electricity, why is there objection on the part of miners in England to the Government's scheme? Is Henry Ford's proposal to turn the coal into electricity in the mine, rather than bring it first to the surface before putting it through the necessary process, practicable?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in "The Christian Science Monitor," are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use in discussion in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Offering a Glimpse Into 400 Branches of Trade

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—OFFERING the boy and girl the widest possible range of choice in preparing for a life work and in training for good citizenship is the aim of vocational instruction as it is being planned and applied in the Kansas City public schools.

In the junior high schools, for example, instruction is offered in four basic trades—metal, building, cabinet and graphic. In his work with these the pupil has the opportunity to make more than a score different contacts, and there are laid before him lines of work that lead into between 400 and 500 branches of trade activity. So that if John Jones wishes to be an automobile mechanic and can show ability in that direction he will not be limited to training in cabinetmaking. And there is a similar latitude for Mary Smith.

How and why this idea is being applied in the junior high schools of this city was explained in an interview by O. H. Day, director of vocational training and the practical arts in the city public schools. He said:

"The junior high school period with boys and girls is a time of decided development that makes children investigative. At this time boys and girls are beginning to speculate as to what their future holds and to wonder what their place will be in the great world that lies beyond the school doors. They are beginning to wonder why many things are true. The boys want to know why the clock runs and why it is necessary to have all the wheels in it; and the girls wonder why it is necessary to put baking powder in biscuit.

"So the junior high schools are organized to allow children an opportunity to participate in a small way in a great many different activities. The child soon becomes restless if confined to any one activity for a long period. Formerly, we said this was an evidence of instability of character; but we now recognize it is but the inner promptings which the child cannot prevent and which we should foster and develop rather than inhibit. To meet this condition the junior high school practical arts work has been developed, its major objective being to give the pupil a chance to investigate, experiment and try out a great many things.

"The plan is that the girls may participate in as many of the home activities as possible, and relate these to the balance of their school work. Likewise, the industrial work for the boys has been arranged to display as many types of work as possible. For example, one shop will be equipped with some small engine lathes and vices together with the necessary hand tools. In this shop the boy has an opportunity to learn about the machine trades. After a short experience in this shop he will pass to the automobile shop. Here he finds dismantled automobiles and tools, and is allowed to satisfy his long repressed desire to 'tear down' an automobile and see what it is made of. Here he gets some valuable experience which will function later in life, when he comes to own a motorcar or drive one. The boy, also,

is encouraged to learn something of the automobile industry; of its vast extent; of the different types of employment in the industry, of wages, training necessary for employment, the terms of advancement; in short, to get assistance in settling that important question, 'What shall I do to earn a living?'

In like manner, Mr. Day points out, the pupil will pass through more than 20 different experiences that will show him phases of four leading groups of industrial life, the metal, building, cabinet and graphic trades, and he will learn something of the relation of one to the other and of what possibilities they hold for him. He added:

"It is not the purpose of the junior high schools or other divisions of the public schools to display merely the trades or the crafts. Equal emphasis should be placed on other activities. Children should be taught about the professions, about commercial pursuits; in fact, should be given a preliminary view of the great world of work."

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Professor Cizek's Method in Arts and Crafts

Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence

AS A teacher of art to children, Professor Franz Cizek enjoys a wide reputation, but what he has done for his students at the Arts and Crafts School, Vienna, remains to be told. His gifts as an art teacher were already recognized when he was quite young. For this reason he was entrusted, when the reform in the teaching of drawing began in the Austrian schools, with the turning of the professors in the different art industrial schools throughout the monarchy from their old methods of instruction by means of drawing from the east and flat to the study of nature, thus bringing about a revolution in industrial design. He had some time previously been appointed teacher of design at the Central Arts and Crafts School in Vienna. For the Government, though unconvinced but wise in its generation, gave him an untried hand to do as he liked, just to see how the thing would turn out. Persuaded by the results achieved, he has been allowed to go on without let or hindrance ever since. That was more than a quarter of a century ago.

True pedagogy as he is, Professor Cizek's thoughts and actions are always widening into new spheres. He sees possibilities to which the ordinary teacher seems blind, or at least does not find practicable. He carries along his students to undiscovered lands, and by his methods leads them to put their own thoughts into definite form. So he has abandoned his class of design and study

of nature. In its place, however, he has opened one for the rhythmic study of art. For, he says, "rhythm is the true essence of art." This is everywhere present, in the build-up of the picture, in the build-up of plastic art, in the build-up of space. That is to say, in painting, sculpture and architecture.

Results Depend on Rhythm
All three depend for their artistic results, on rhythm. But only the watchful eye can perceive this rhythm. It is not perceptible to all. Sensitive minds, rightly controlled, express it in color which is the build-up of painting, in form, which is the build-up of plastic art, and in architecture, which is the build-up of space. This forms the basis of Professor Cizek's teachings, or better said, "guidings." For he lays down no laws, but leads his students

Ever since the days of the Empress Maria Theresa, 150 years ago, this has been almost an unbroken tradition. For even in those remote days it was recognized in Austria, that efficient workers can only be produced by a right knowledge of the material and technique into which design is to be translated. Of those studying under Professor Cizek, whose work is here reproduced, Fräulein Erica J. Klein had previously attended a school of dramatic art, and W. Domenig the "Tischschule" for wood industry at Hallein.

The School as Conducted
The number attending the class is restricted to 40. The normal course is a year, but students if they wish may stay on a second or even a third year. This is of a twofold advantage, to the teacher and to the taught, for each develops on different lines, rhythm being the starting point. In this way new material is gathered, which discussed freely in class, leads to further discoveries.

The beginnings each year are highly interesting. The first aim of the professor is to preserve the individual talent of his students. Therefore he searches for that knowledge of them only revealed by careful watching to the open mind. This he can only gain slowly, in the course of time. The starting point is to leave them to themselves, to let them create something which at least will give him some definite clue as to their powers. When he has come to a conclusion he proceeds to develop naturally, but always it is through their self-experienced sensations for rhythm, thus breaking through all conventions.

Professor Cizek, in this, has struck a new path for art-teaching. His methods are already finding followers. Those who pass through his class become designers, architects, painters, sculptors, toy-makers, pottery-makers. Many now have workshops of their own known for the beautiful objects made in them. Whatever these may be, they have one thing in common, characteristic to all, the rhythm expressed in their work, shown in its structural build, as in the craftsmanship into which the design has been executed. In this way Professor Cizek has demonstrated proof that not movement but rhythm is the basis of art, fine or applied. Interesting developments of his methods are eagerly looked forward to by those following the subject of art teaching.



Linden-Wood Figure. Designed and Carved by W. Domenig, a Youth of 20 in Vienna.

to the expression of some form of the rhythm around them seen in the atmosphere, a tree, a plant, a flower, insect, or animal. Hence it follows that design, whatever form it may take, evolves from rhythm. This applies too to design related to the industrial arts, or to the applied arts. He never speaks of decoration, for he considers this term misleading. These are the professor's precepts. His students are craftsmen and craftsmen before they come to him. They have previously been through one or other of the special schools in different parts of Austria, where practice and theory go hand in hand, for here first-class workers are trained, not artists. But drawing and designing nevertheless form an important part of the curriculum.

Recreation Training School

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL in the service it renders and in the personnel of enrolled students, the Recreation Training School of Chicago, of which Miss Neva L. Boyd, widely known educator and social service administrator, is director, entered upon the winter quarter with a record of important contributions to education and in a condition indicating continued growth for future service. For some time there was a question whether the institution would be continued. When it was established in 1920, statement was made that it was an experiment that might be operated only a year.

In five years Miss Boyd has built, at considerable personal sacrifice, this institution located in Hull House, into a school for teaching recreation leadership and for preparing others to teach this relatively new career. The curriculum, based on actual needs of workers in the field, has been so carefully and completely developed that calls are received from Europe, New Zealand, and various parts of the United States for graduates to teach recreation workers for schools, communities, settlements, playgrounds, and other social centers. Students are attracted from afar, there being some from Russia, France, Denmark, and Japan.

A fundamental purpose undertaken here is to epitomize all of life in games. Thus do children acquire character in a normal way, the prospective recreation workers are taught.

Social Education

"All play experience I call social education, and if this social education is to be effective, it must come to the child as unconsciously as development of the physical body," explains Miss Boyd who was invited to Chicago by the Chicago Woman's Club to outline a curriculum based on this idea. "I am not getting the boy ready to be a man; we are rather equipping him to meet life's problems as they come to him today, and today stretches on and on, and who

shall say when this boy becomes a man? To meet the social needs of the child, we must provide for him group life, the most important form of which is intelligently directed play."

That this school has earned a place in education and is recognized as of enduring value is evidenced by the attitude toward it of universities which are receiving its graduates to establish such training courses as new departments. It is the conviction of the school director that the teacher must have ability to lead and to direct with accuracy whatever activity is developmental to youth and that the first great essential is a knowledge of youth itself. Such knowledge is presented in several courses. Dramatic art and story-telling equip the teacher to administer to aesthetic tastes of young people. Technical skill essential to accomplishment of group work is developed in classes in gymnastics, games, dancing, handwork, art, and athletics.

Informal

Courses in Russian and Spanish pantomime and dancing have been presented this winter by Princess Nina Carracciolo, whose father was Minister of the Interior under the Tsar of Russia, and who for years was a private pupil of Enrico Cecchetti, teacher of Madame Pavlova and director of the Russian Imperial Ballet in Petrograd.

Instruction in the school is informal and is based on the belief that one learns by doing. The same methods are used in giving work to pupils that they, in turn, will use with social groups. Students actually play all games, thus experiencing

themselves that group consciousness which they must learn to create later. In dramatics they coach and act and criticize.

Opportunity to work at Hull House and in many other Chicago settlements and community centers is presented. The aim of the school is to train students who have had two or more years of college work so that they may become group leaders who will understand how to deal with social life of youth.

"We recognize that emotional life and social contacts are very definite factors in development of character and we seek to epitomize life in a game," explained Miss Boyd. "Students come to us with closed minds on most academic subjects and ask for and receive the technique, tools, with which to carry out their ideas. 'I think the main purpose of the school is to prepare group leaders who will help children and young people to find fulfillment for those impulses of youth which have largely been left to chance and which are bound up with group life in the leisure time of youth and play life of children.'"

Students are required to take charge of two groups each week in a recreation center, settlement or similar institution. They are required to do visiting in the neighborhood, a practice which easily follows from acquaintance with persons in their groups. They are given opportunity to coach, costume, and set plays with children and adults in schools, settlements, community centers, and with other groups. This work is under direction of Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpennig, head of the dramatic department and formerly associated with the 47 Workshop at Harvard University.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Warwick Priory Transition to Virginia House in Richmond

Richmond, Va., Jan. 26
Special Correspondence

THE historic priory at Warwick, Eng., erected in 1565, is being taken down, stone by stone, timber by timber, loaded on ships and brought here, where it will be reconstructed along original lines as the Virginia House, a repository of the Virginia Historical Society as a keeping place of its records. The first shipment of material has just arrived at Norfolk. From there it will be transported by train to Richmond.

The building is said to lend itself admirably in reconstruction to the same architecture and design of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home in England of the Washingtons, and in bringing it to Virginia, Alexander W. Weddell of Richmond, United States Consul at Mexico City, is fulfilling

a desire long expressed by those interested in Virginia.

Although far from England, Warwick Priory as the Virginia House will still be the center of an "English" village, the village to be modern in every essential except in atmosphere, which the builders hope to preserve. A tract on the James River, not far from Richmond, containing about 500 acres, has been purchased and upon it will be erected cottages, stores and other factors of community life with the Virginia House as a central figure. Thus, an old English structure will find a congenial location, removed from skyscrapers, trolley-car lines and the jargon of urban traffic. Also it is interesting, in passing, to note that



The Sun Dial Over the Main Entrance Reads: "I Mark the Moments Tread for Good or Ill."

the land upon which this village is to be built is a part of an English crown grant when Virginia was a new colony.

When Mr. and Mrs. Weddell first planned to give the Virginia Historical Society a new building, and to make that home a reproduction of Sulgrave Manor, they did not consider using an old English house. Indeed, they hoped that they could obtain from modern materials and

everything movable had been sold, leaving standing bare walls, floors, roof and fundamental construction. There have been three sales. In the first two everything in the interior has been sold and in the third the purchase fell to a local builder who hoped to realize on his investment from the sale of building stone. It was from this builder that Mr. and Mrs. Weddell purchased what remained of the priory. The mansion had had nearly 100 rooms, and was almost a castle. Mr. Weddell made arrangements for the removal of 2500 tons of material by boat to Virginia. Immediately there arose in the press and near-by communities a voice of criticism against the continued removal of England's treasures to America by rich men to gratify a passing caprice. Last July it had been proposed to Parliament that Warwick Priory be purchased as a historic monument but the Government found it inadvisable to comply. Then an effort was made in the town council to purchase the building but nothing came of it. Then came the three sales.

But the criticism that had been directed at Mr. Weddell softened and was turned to praise when his intentions in connection with his purchase became known; that his historic pile was not to be converted to inglorious uses but to preserve in America some of the legendary and traditional interests of England. Local opinion came to his support and it is said that he has received cordial co-operation in the removal

of the moss which has been growing on it for centuries, and it is hoped that it will be erected, intact, over the Virginia House. Other interesting parts of the priory which are being brought to America are the massive stairway of English black oak, and paneling of the same wood, all of which will be used in the Virginia House; stone fireplaces and windows, the sun dial, with its quaint inscription, "I mark the moments tread for good or ill"; the window, with its coat of arms, which commemorates the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the priory; heavy oak doors, several hundred years old; and many other interesting fixtures.

Warwick Priory has had an engaging history. It was formerly dedicated to St. Sepulchre, founded as a monastery by Henry de Newburgh, first Earl of Warwick, and completed by his son, Roger. At the time of the Dissolution it was granted to a trusty retainer of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Thomas Hawkins by name, popularly known as "The Fisher." He pulled down the monastery and built the present mansion, which was completed about 1565. The north front preserves its old features, but the south was rebuilt about 1750 in the style then prevalent.

In the eighteenth century a portion of the old priory was taken down and a garden facade erected. The house is thus interesting because portions of it are examples of the Saxon, the Elizabethan and the Georgian architecture.

The greatest events in the life of the priory were the visits of the Earl of Leicester and of Queen Elizabeth, who came while visiting at Kenilworth, near by. Allen J. Saville, construction engineer in charge of building the Virginia House, estimates that it will take a year, or longer, to complete the structure. The size of the job may be estimated by the fact that while the materials for an average residence weigh 100 tons, those being brought from England for the Virginia House weigh 2500 tons.

The Virginia Historical Society is now located in the former Richmond

home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on West Franklin Street. This will not be abandoned, indeed, it is thought that it will always be maintained as the headquarters of the society, but, since it is not a fireproof building, the valuable relics and records of the society will be better preserved in the Virginia House.

New Lincoln Bust by Peter David Edstrom

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Wide interest is sure to be aroused by the portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, recently completed by Peter David Edstrom, and now in the hands of a marble cutter here. Mr. Edstrom worked for four years on this portrait before he felt satisfied that he had translated into his study the glow of life—had connoted with fullness the character which animated the emancipator, had evoked a reflection of his pureness of heart.

Gutzon Borglum, a sculptor who has made a number of Lincoln portraits, and is an authority on the subject, is quoted as calling the Edstrom bust remarkable when he saw a photograph of the model recently in Dallas, Tex. "There are no tricks in the handling such as are obvious in some sculptures of Lincoln," he is reported to have said; "the work is eminently loyal in portraiture."

"The Love Call" Is Sung in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—At the Playhouse, "The Love Call," an Americanized version of a Franz Lehár operetta, was presented in this city Tuesday night.

A happy combination of elements should win popular favor for this production. Breathing the balmy atmosphere of Old Spain, its story has just enough plot to give coherence and sustained interest to the pleasing melodies and dances which form its real basis. The coloring of lavish setting and costumes, some singing and dancing above the ordinary, adequate acting and a good measure of harmless foolery form a superstructure which glitters and satisfies. To this is added a spontaneity which evokes the true feeling of high carnival, and prevents the dragging of a single instant.

Some of the melodies should be remembered as long as those of Lehár's older operetta, "The Merry Widow." These have much of the inimitable Vienna lilt. Others, while still above the average of present day popular numbers, have been given a

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decided twist in the direction of escapade. Repeated hearings should impress those of both variety sufficiently for them to be whistled, hummed, sung and strummed for many a day.

Grace La Rue takes the leading role of a Gypsy princess with all the charm and apparent diffidence of manner for which the part calls. In the principal numbers her voice and enunciation are above the average, and the oversteering of certain passages will doubtless add to the strenuous practice of performance. Robert Rhodes portrays the part of her suitor with only slightly less conviction. The dancing and singing of Alice Cavanaugh and Leonard Cole is especially good, and the spontaneity of their parts adds much to the wholesome fun of the entire operetta. Roy Atwell deserves special commendation for his tongue-twisting sentences and antics. Others of the caste are adequate.

The settings throughout have much to do with the pleasant effects produced. Of these the last act, which portrays a Venetian water carnival on the quay of San Marco, is especially effective, with the rippling of moonlit water in the background across which glimmer the lights of a distant suburb around a curve of the shore line.

It is to be regretted that one or two dances do not keep up the high standard of wholesome entertainment clearly set by the greater portion of the operetta. These will doubtless be removed before the New York opening, which at present is scheduled for Sept. 5.

Gibbs Story Filmed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Strand Theater, "The Reckless Lady," a motion picture adapted by Sada Cowan from the book by Sir Philip Gibbs, directed by Howard Higgin for First National.

An interesting story of human entanglements and sacrifices comes to the screen in "The Reckless Lady," and at times it almost reaches the heights where the best pictures dwell because of the fine sincerity animating the players and the director. Mr. Higgin has kept his players well within the necessary emotional envelope of the piece, and each of the five leading characters contributes his or her share of good acting. Belle Bennett and Lois Moran have roles similar to those they filled so admirably in "Stella Dallas" this season; as mother and daughter they once more build up a double characterization full of tenderness and affection that is readily communicable.

Lydia Kemick, Kirkwood, and Lowell Sherman are the three men involved, but the principal acting honors go to Miss Bennett and Miss Moran. The direction is consistently plausible and often expert; and while the final sequences could be some what compressed the picture runs its course without flagging. R. F.

Stage Notes

"The Beaten Track," a play by J. O. Francis, is announced to open at the Frolic Theater, New York, on Feb. 8. Gustav Blum is the producer. "Behold This Dreamer," adapted by Aubrey Kennedy from a novel by George C. Tyler, will be produced this spring by George C. Tyler, with Ernest Thayer heading the cast. "Little Eoyot" will be offered Tuesday and Friday matinees at the Guild Theater, New York, starting Feb. 2. Students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give their second matinee of the season on Jan. 29 at the Lyceum, New York.

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Art in San Francisco

San Francisco

Special Correspondence

A RECENT show in the gallery of the Club Beaux Arts is by Lucien Lebaud, a contributor to the Salon d'Automne, in Paris. He sweeps fearlessly into a diversified exhibit in subject and medium. Several enormous canvases are surrounded by small sketches and lively drawings. In some paintings he treats of the abstract and in others notes the essence of fleeting impressions. In still other studies he presents the solid facts as well as the poetry of Californian and European city and countryside scenes.

A strong emotional energy pervades his work as it develops through several phases of modernism to his more recent sketches. These are courageously done in oil paint on smooth, stiff, thin sheets of paper, mounted and framed in the water color manner. This combination of medium is surprisingly suitable for one whose many observations demand rapid and final record. In this medium the watercolorist's usual limitation of water color is avoided. Lebaud handles the oil-on-paper as readily as water colors.

The exhibit is a curious mixture of impressionism, expressionism and several other schools devoted to dynamic discovery in art. Lebaud is a true student of beauty and has, by his adoption of only the best phases of modern movements, produced work free from superficialities and strong with the great painter stroke. Another Beaux Arts Club member whose yearly appearance is always eagerly attended is Ray Boynton, an admirer of the primitive in art, that "right from the soil," "straight from the heart," "free from tradition" attitude. He has sketched California out-of-doors lately and charmingly caught the lyric quality of her half-dramatic moments.

Boynton's show is varied from oil, pastel and water color to drawings. The water colors take first place, as a new medium in his hands. With these he has the "over and over" sketch habit, a good method whereby he makes two or three fresh studies of the changing light on the same spot. These several series are hung in the same room. The free brush, quick color effects of such work he controls with the surest of water color vernacular.

Boynton's love for California hills sets the imagination back to prehistoric times, to the timeless beauty of the sunlit slopes and variable shadows of the recurring seasons. "Crepuscule," an oil painting, by Boynton, contains these qualities affiliated with a decorative sense. The theme is the essence of San Francisco Bay from the Marin County side, where the sunlit slopes and variable shadows of the recurring seasons. "Crepuscule," an oil painting, by Boynton, contains these qualities affiliated with a decorative sense. The theme is the essence of San Francisco Bay from the Marin County side, where the sunlit slopes and variable shadows of the recurring seasons.

Young Wood is an artist who has been stimulated by the natural fullness of California fields rather than by the craze for exaggerated "coloring" so frequently misapplied. He is well equipped to send his accurate and entertaining response to California sunlight and romantic subjects, abroad.

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Art in San Francisco

San Francisco

Special Correspondence

A RECENT show in the gallery of the Club Beaux Arts is by Lucien Lebaud, a contributor to the Salon d'Automne, in Paris. He sweeps fearlessly into a diversified exhibit in subject and medium. Several enormous canvases are surrounded by small sketches and lively drawings. In some paintings he treats of the abstract and in others notes the essence of fleeting impressions. In still other studies he presents the solid facts as well as the poetry of Californian and European city and countryside scenes.

A strong emotional energy pervades his work as it develops through several phases of modernism to his more recent sketches. These are courageously done in oil paint on smooth, stiff, thin sheets of paper, mounted and framed in the water color manner. This combination of medium is surprisingly suitable for one whose many observations demand rapid and final record. In this medium the watercolorist's usual limitation of water color is avoided. Lebaud handles the oil-on-paper as readily as water colors.

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West Park Telephone Main 0630

Music News and Reviews

Szigeti Soloist With Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—After an interval of nearly a month the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra has resumed its regular series of concerts in Emery Auditorium. The Friday afternoon concert this week was an occasion of welcome after the orchestra's tour of the east. When Mr. Reiner came on the stage, orchestra and audience rose to greet him and a wreath was presented to him by the members of the band.

The program included the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," Edward Bulfinch's "From the Garden of Helas," Brahms' Violin Concerto, played by Josef Szigeti, and Stravinsky's suite from "The Fire-Bird."

Mr. Ballantine's music was heard for the first time in Cincinnati. It impressed upon us as being an interesting series of tone poems, notable chiefly for the composer's talent for orchestration. Mr. Reiner's reading did full justice to the score, and the work of the orchestra was excellent. The conductor's conception of "The Fire-Bird" suffered somewhat from over-refinement. It was done too much in the same manner which was used so successfully a short time ago in presenting "The Afternoon of a Faun" and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe." Suite No. 2, in itself it was a beautiful reading, but it lacked the grotesque and barbaric coloring with which Stravinsky himself invested it when he conducted its performance here last year.

Szigeti, by his playing, proclaimed himself a fine musician, a splendid technician, and a discriminating artist. The first two movements of the concerto he played extremely well, as indeed he did the final one also, but here a breadth and depth of style was demanded which is apparently foreign to his temperamental equipment.

The "Meistersinger" Vorspiel was excellently done.

For the next three concerts Mr. Reiner will give over the baton to Dohnanyi, Respighi and Chalmers Clifton.

Adolf Tandler Conducts Los Angeles Concerts

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (Staff Correspondence)—The seventh pair of concerts by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra was given yesterday afternoon and this evening, with Adolf Tandler as guest conductor. The program:

Frank... Symphony in D minor Dohnanyi... Suite for Orchestra Goldmark

Overture "From the Days of Youth"

Mr. Tandler's interpretation of the Franck symphony showed an earnest study of the score, but appeared to lose somewhat in unity through over-emphasis of detail. The Dohnanyi suite, heard for the first time at these concerts, was both well played and well received. Interest does not for a moment lag during a hearing of this work, each of its four movements differing radically from the others in apparent portrayal of the changing moods of the composer. In its rendition, as well as in that of the symphony, the woodwinds executed their important part with vigor and distinction, lending much color to the fascinating and imaginative structure of the suite. In this connection, the English horn should receive especial commendation.

Goldmark's overture, "From the Days of Youth," another newcomer to these concerts, also had a good interpretation and enthusiastic reception, though it is to be hoped that Los Angeles will have the opportunity of a second hearing in order better to appreciate its complexities.

Mr. Tandler won an ovation from the Friday afternoon audience, and it was obvious that he had their complete sympathy throughout the program. Both as conductor of the now disbanded Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and as present leader of the Little Symphony here, he has made a place for himself in the affection of music lovers in this city. Direction of this concert was given him as a gesture of recognition of his large part in musical progress here, and that portion of Los Angeles which attended made it very plain it approved the honor.

Exhibition of PAINTINGS

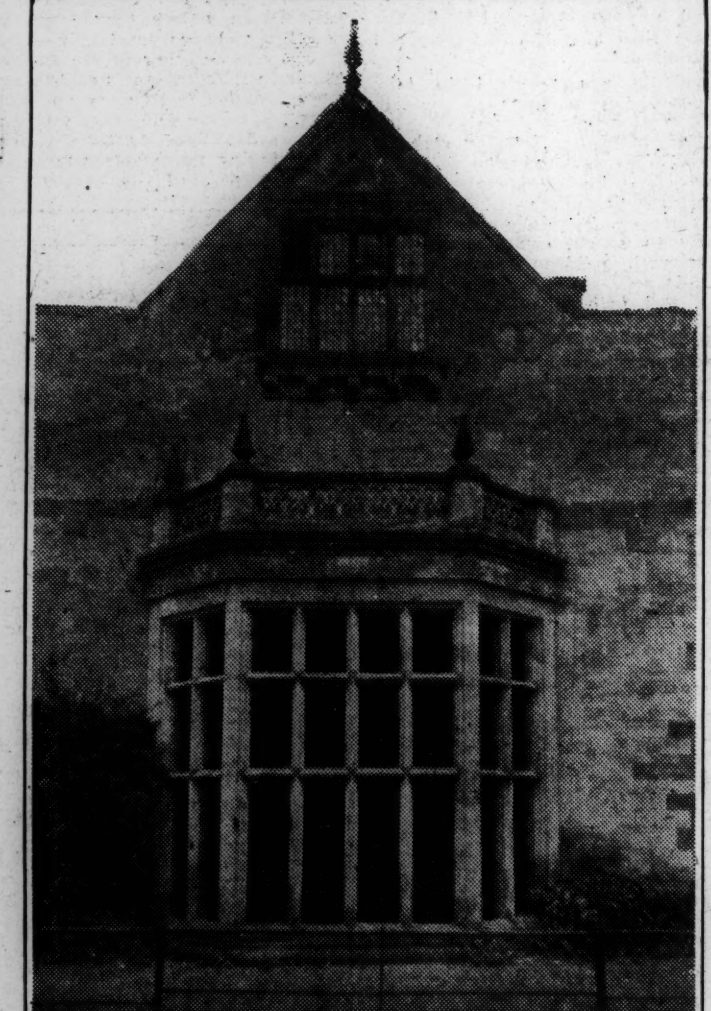
By

Childe Hassam

Commencing Jan. 25th

Durand-Ruel

12 East 57th St., New York



The Upper Window Was Installed in Warwick Priory to Commemorate the Visit of Queen Elizabeth. The Lower Window Lights the Laying of the Foundation.

craftsmanship a reminiscent structure that would bring to America some of the traditions of Washington.

It was while they were in England with their architect, Henry O. Morse of New York, seeking ideas and architectural levels of the Sulgrave Manor period, that they learned that Warwick Priory, built along similar lines and of identical materials, was for sale. Nearly

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
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Distributions are now being made at the following rates:	
1 series at 15 percent.	5 series at 10 percent.
1 series at 14 percent.	7 series at 9 percent.
2 series at 13 percent.	10 series at 8 percent.
1 series at 12 percent.	2 series at 7 percent.
4 series at 11 percent.	3 series at 6 percent.

ale. in hundreds	High	Low	1:30
1 Aluminum 7s '33	108 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2
46 Am. Gas & El. 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

1	Am'ty	5.50	93 1/2
2	Am'co	5.00	93 1/2
3	2 Aas 8 Hdw	6 5/8	95 1/2
4	1st All Fruit	5.00	92 1/2
5	1st All Gulf	5.00	92 1/2
6	1st Bell Tel Can	6.00	100 1/2
7	1st Bell Tel Can	7.00	100 1/2
8	1st Boston & Maine	6.50	95 1/2
9	1st Bu Gen Elec	6.00	100 1/2
10	1st Can Nat Ry	6.00	100 1/2
11	1st Cities Serv	6.00	93 1/2
12	6 do 7s 'C'	117 1/2	178 1/2
13	6 do 7s 'C'	127 1/2	178 1/2
14	6 do 7s 'D'	101 1/2	101 1/2
15	6 do P & L	84 1/2	84 1/2
16	6 Con Textile	86 1/2	94 1/2
17	6 Cudany Pack	5 1/2	94 1/2
18	6 Det City Gas	6.00	105 1/2
19	6 Det City Gas	6.00	105 1/2
20	6 Elc Feln	6.00	105 1/2
21	1 Fed Sug	6.33 1/4	94 1/2
22	1 General Fed	6.00	101 1/2
23	1 General ePt	5.00	94 1/2
24	1 Gooder T&T	5.88 3/4	98 1/2
25	1 Hdw	5.00	98 1/2

1	Gulf Oil 5 1/2	78.100%	100%	100%
2	Hood Rubber 7 1/4	104%	104%	104%
3	10 Inland 8 1/4	45 98%	98%	98%
4	Kane City Sec 4	85%	85%	85%
5	1 Lehigh P Term 85	100%	100%	100%
6	3 Lib. McNeil 7 1/2	100%	100%	100%
7	Mantoloking 7 1/2	105%	105	105
8	M Gas C 5 1/2	46.100%	100%	100%
9	M St P & SM 4 1/2	98%	98%	98%
10	Morris & Co 7 1/2	100%	100%	100%
11	20 States P 6 1/2	108%	108%	108%
12	Ohio Power 8 1/2	94%	94%	94%
13	3 Ohio St 8 1/2	105%	105%	105%
14	Pt. El L 10	98%	98%	98%

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11 US Rub 6 1/2%	36...	102 1/2	102	102	are sound and increasing.
1 US Rub 6 1/2%	37...	102	102	102	
5 US Rub 6 1/2%	39...	102	102	102	
3 US Rub 6 1/2%	40...	102	102	102	
15 US Smtrs 5 1/2%	35...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
11 Vacuum Oil	75...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	. 6 1/2%
12 Walwrth Co	68 '45 95'	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	

12 White S. Ach. 68 1/2	97	97	Normal federal income tax up to
FOREIGN BONDS			2% paid by borrower
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2 And Nat Cp 6sww.100	100	100	
10 City Colgn 6 1/2s '50	85 1/2	85 1/2	
2 City Graz 8s.....	97	97	
10 Danish Cons 5 1/2s.	98 1/2	98 1/2	

30 FT. Natl Mail SS 76	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
30 FT. Natl Mail SS 76	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
4 G Cons El Pw 54 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
4 Hamburg El 76	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
4 Guthrie El 76	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
4 C Denmark 54 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
4 Krupp (Fried) 76	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
4 Ft. Elmore A 76	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4 Rhine W 76	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
4 Elmore 76	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
4 Sault Falls 54	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
4 Siemens & H 76	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
4 Do 76	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
4 Thyssen T & S 76	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
4 Weipth Ue 64 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

[illegible]

after charges	7,648,208	6,508,217	6 months	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
CHICAGO, MILLWAUKEE & ST. PAUL					
gross	113,785,240	112,961,618	6 months	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
less	1,000,285	1,000,285			
gross	\$112,784,955	\$108,368,458			
gross	16,872,535	18,172,104			
CHICAGO & ALTON					
gross	\$116,515,141	\$115,941,941			
less	3,410,313	2,932,971			
gross	\$119,683,969	\$119,068,468			
gross	7,002,634	7,513,131			
CHICAGO & ALTON					
gross	\$2,712,004	\$2,216,356			

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries, with account in the following:

Boston	4%	Bucharest	7 1/2%
Chicago	4%	Copenhagen	7 1/2%
Cleveland	4%	Helsingfors	7 1/2%
Dallas	4%	Lisbon	5 1/2%
Kansas City	4%	London	5 1/2%
Minneapolis	4%	Madrid	5 1/2%

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO	3,167.83	30,831.23	Richmond	4	St. Louis	7
	1292	1294	San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
gross	\$1,231.00	\$1,847.00	Amsterdam	24	Swiss Bank	3
op inc	\$93.00	\$187.00	Athens	25	Tokyo	8
gross	691.00	508.00	Vienna	7	Warsaw	10
NEW YORK-LONDON			Brussels	7	Paris	6
	\$2,094.94	\$2,260.29	Berlin	8	Warsaw	6
	1,435.47	5,202.76				
gross	\$8,959.57	\$8,696.59				
	\$7,009.57	\$7,009.57				
PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA	1925	1924				
	1925	1924				
	855	740				

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous

of chgs.	187,509	274,131		
mo gross	4,856,283	4,174,732		
of chgs.	1,092,102	1,092,102		
p. of chgs.	2,071,137	2,080,523		

	Sterling	Current	Previous	Parities
Demand	\$4,851	\$4,851	\$4,851	\$4,851
Belgian francs	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454
French francs	4,035	4,035	4,035	4,035
Belgian francs	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454
Swiss francs	1,929	1,929	1,929	1,929
Libre	4,003	4,003	4,003	4,003
Markes	2,381	2,381	2,381	2,381
10166	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074
Sweden	2,678	2,678	2,678	2,678
Norway	2,038	2,038	2,038	2,038

	THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY		
	1924		
gross	\$1,264,880	\$1,251,759	

[illegible]

after chgs*.....	1,300,943	962,390	
After preferred dividends of subsidi-			
a.			
SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
1925	1924		
STOCK	\$13,582,279	\$12,630,624	

mona gross.....	149,313.891	142,486.514
	35,086.021	30,422.719

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S YEAR

Illinois Central for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports surplus of \$1,551,744 after expenses, taxes and charges, compared with \$1,245,537 in 1924. The conversions of preferred into common up to the close of the year, the balance for the common in 1925 was equal to \$12.64

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—General Electric Securities Corporation has filed application with the Delaware state department for permission to increase capitalization to \$8,000,000 from \$4,000,000.



UNDER CITY HEADINGS

HESS' SONS
es for the Family
Baltimore St., Baltimore

NEW YORK

Albany

ays:
A Sale of


THE NATIONAL S.
70-72 State Street

Refel Brothers
NEW YORK

For Men and Women
505-06 Main Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Leather Bags
and Cases

e & Milwain
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Two Entire
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Exclusively

 Millinery Letterheads, Etc.  Se
CE & Merit Mark Hubbell Print
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Cousins
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dease in this city are to be
at our store. See the styles
winter at prices you'll call

ELITE BEAUTY SH
531 Elmwood Ave. cor. W.

Marcel Waving Shampooing
MABEL R. RATH Phone
BUFFALO AUTO RADIATOR
AUTOMOBILE RADIATOR

Telegraphed to All
Parts of the World

42 Maiden Lane

New. Corer.
1176 Main Street
Opposite

PICKARD SHO

Millinery—Importers

ll and Leonard
Broadway, Albany

pparel, Men's Furnishings.
Women's Furs and Shoes.

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 70-72 State Street Albany

Buffalo

Wals-Ore

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 Buffalo, N. Y.

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Gifts for All Occ
BRAYTON
The Gift Shop of Bu
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 Silver, China, Glass, Art

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For Every Occas
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*Pianos and Player Piai
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NEW YORK

Albany
(Continued)

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 of the year, interest on their sa-



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Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Again Mr. Buckner, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, returns to his assertion, originally made immediately following his appointment, that the federal courts as at present constituted, especially in those jurisdictions in which the states do not co-operate in the enforcement of the prohibition statute, are unable to try and dispose of the cases brought before them. As a result, he told an audience made up of ministers in the churches of his city, the dry law is not being enforced. The federal prosecutor has long contended that where it is attempted to compel reasonable obedience to the law by prosecutions in the federal courts alone, some shorter and more expeditious method of procedure than that prescribed must be authorized by Congress.

But it is Mr. Buckner who has proved the effectiveness of the padlock method, quickly and cheaply applied by these same courts, in abating nuisances which had long existed in the thinly disguised "clubs," cafés, and rum shops in the neighborhood of Broadway. He has lately been assured of the co-operation of the metropolitan police in his determined effort to enforce the law by this direct method. It is true, as he insists, that without courts to try accused persons those who are known to be guilty cannot be sent to prison. But as to the necessity of revising the procedure of the federal courts simply to expedite or even to make more certain the enforcement of the laws in those states which have chosen to refuse to exercise concurrent authority in this respect, there may be reasonable doubt. New York, much to the disappointment of all friends of enforcement, has seen fit to erase from her statutes the law which had been passed in support of the constitutional amendment. In most of the states, however, there is a quite general tendency toward co-operation between federal and local officials. While it cannot be claimed that even under this co-ordinated method complete enforcement of the law has been effected, it is undoubtedly a fact that outside of New York there has been a much closer approach to enforcement than in the State or city.

It is not surprising that conscientious officials who find themselves unable to compel complete or even reasonable observance of the law within their jurisdictions become restive and impatient. But they should not lose sight of the important fact that every failure of the law, where the law has been flagrantly violated, instead of creating public sentiment against absolute enforcement, is actually arousing an indignant and powerful public to the point where the complete vindication of the law will be demanded and compelled.

The American people have never sat passively under any continued denial or abuse of a recognized national or common right. They have been slow to act, it may be, but they have never failed to assert themselves finally and determinedly. The overriding of the law now, especially in those localities where enforcement is most lax, is but a manifestation of a defiant decadent system which is struggling in the throes of dissolution. To the mob, gloating in the spectacle, the extremity may not be apparent. But by its very defiance of all that the conscientious people of a great democracy hold sacred this particular monster is conspiring with all its defenders in writing its own sentence of destruction.

Often times the war motive can best be clarified by a simple statement of the economic stakes at issue, and a case in point is the campaign in the Rif mountains of northwestern Africa which is now scheduled to be renewed in April, when the rainy season is over. From one point of view the struggle has been represented as that of a small and brave mountain people for political independence, as against domination by militaristic world powers which have arrogated to themselves the right to rule over territories outside their own borders. From another it has been pictured as the old combat between civilization and barbarism.

But like most primitive peoples who have to defend themselves against the forces of "civilized" nations, whether in Africa, Asia or the West Indies, the Rifians live in a country that has been endowed with rich natural resources, and in the negotiations for peace that have been going on since the war there has been an end to the warfare last fall there has run like a red thread reservations and special stipulations about the mining rights along the Wergha (French Ouerga) River. The French have demanded that, though local autonomy might be granted to Abd-el-Krim, these mineral concessions must be retained by the Sultan of Morocco, which in effect means by his French "protectors." Conversely, the Rifian chieftain, who has had the training of a mining engineer, has been equally persistent in keeping those rights for himself, presumably for the ultimate purpose of ceding them to some other foreign interests. On all other points compromise has seemed possible, so that if the warfare is resumed in the spring it will clearly be over the rights to exploit the mineral deposits of the country.

This is but a repetition of former troubles in Morocco. The mining question was one of the points debated at the Algeiras Conference twenty years ago, and in the treaty that followed certain concessions were recognized as belonging to German firms. In the Versailles Treaty, however, Germany was forced to renounce these rights even in the territory which was then regarded as under the rule of Spain, a neutral country and in no wise a party to the Versailles Pact. The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian asks pointedly what is the exact status of those concessions as between Germany and Spain. France, of course, does not recognize them.

Direct reference to the mining rights was made by the French Premier, Aristide Briand, in

his recent address before the Chamber of Deputies in which he announced that the policy of his Government would be to refuse to negotiate with Abd-el-Krim or his emissary, the British captain, Gordon Canning, who on Oct. 29 was authorized by Paul Painlevé, who was then Premier, to visit the Rif chieftain with a view to a peace parley. Since that time the French parliamentary center of gravity has shifted toward the Conservative side, and it is fairly evident that in return for business support M. Briand has had to promise to pursue the war. On this point the Spanish and the French governments now seem to be in agreement. But who are the backers of Abd-el-Krim and what are they going to do?

Though technically involving only 80 cents, the case now pending in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota, between the Federal Government and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is likely to prove a long legal battle. For according to the decision rendered, millions of dollars will be turned in one direction or another. The railroad company sent the Treasury Department a bill for \$33.09 covering the transportation charges of a marine sergeant from St. Paul, Minn., to Seattle, Wash., and the General Accounting Office in Washington held that it should have been only \$32.29. The contention of the railway is that the sergeant was transported by the shortest and quickest route; the contention of the Government is that the charge should have been made on the basis of land-grant mileage, which might have been used in lieu of two cutoffs that shortened the distance traveled, and transportation over which is free to the Government. Thus, as O. R. McGuire, one of the Government's representatives in the courts, has put it, the question involved is really how far the Government may continue to get returns from the grants of land made in the nature of subsidies to the building of most of the large railroads of the West.

The teaching profession has a stirring appeal for young men who seek a vocation requiring their utmost talent and courage. But, for that appeal, until recently at least, there has been no intelligently devised "sending station" and no intelligently tuned "receiving sets." The teaching profession has been crying for men. The cry has been getting louder and more determined. It is quite obvious also that this cry is not going to be quelled, or even checked, except by a convincing tread of great numbers of men into the teaching ranks. But, so far, there has been "no language but a cry." The need is to see that the "stirring" is permitted to stir.

Now, the comparatively few men remaining in the schools of Ohio have formed a schoolmasters' club, the chief object of which, according to its president, is to attract men to the teaching field. They have declared it as their "imperative duty to call the attention of the public to a condition facing the public schools which seems prejudicial to the best interests of the boys and girls." Furthermore, "the organization views with alarm the rapid disappearance of men from the schools. There is among men at present preparing in our colleges and normal schools for the profession of teaching such an alarming decrease as to indicate further drastic diminution."

The teaching profession must have men. It should be plain that a citizenship taught altogether by women cannot be anything but a miserable failure in many of its phases, even as civilizations trained and educated almost entirely by men teachers have consequently and conspicuously fallen. Both men and women teachers are necessary, equally, unitedly. This is a question which should need little argument. Boys and girls—the men and women of the near future—should have direct contact with masculine courage and with masculine ability to grasp a situation of world-encircling proportions, as well as with feminine conscientiousness, feminine thoroughness and feminine sympathy.

Naturally, if the young men attending college or university were aware that the teaching profession was a sure-go profession of the first rank and that no position called for men of courage and understanding superior to that of the teacher, there would be no lack of men teachers. Young men are made of that stuff which answers an honest challenge to manly qualities. There are hundreds of men upon the campuses of the upper schools who are fired by a great desire to serve humanity. They would serve it stupendously. They aspire to knowledge for its human and its spiritual values. Their sympathies are broad. They would be living examples of obedience to the laws of the land. They would put crime into positive disfavor. They would discover and make practical every means to weld the brotherhood of nations. Here is where the stirring appeal should be focused. Here let the schoolmasters' club in Ohio, and the countless other organizations which are bound to take up the cause, declare the need for real men in the teaching profession. The situation calls for some such reasonable and practical plan.

Show the young men now crowding the colleges that one out of every two teaching positions is a man's job and that man is needed mightily. Lead them to see that, as in the building of a bridge or in the undertaking of some other great engineering feat, here is a task requiring their cool judgment, their courage and their brawn. Let it become plain to them that here is a big business, the right conduct of which affords unlimited play for man's peculiar initiative. Convince the youth that it is mental and spiritual wealth that is preeminently important and that it is the biggest business of all to seek this wealth. Let the public realize that the schools must more and more graduate those who are more concerned in the production and high valuation of ideas than in the mere exchange of worldly goods.

Only a few are beginning to foresee what the changing curriculums are going to mean. The new history is going to interpret the life of man and the relation of men without prejudice. The new geography is going to refashion the

sharp political boundaries of the world map into a neutral color of international unity. The new mathematics is to figure the unlimited possibilities of social reason, economic justice, and righteous ideals. Even the language will be new when the mass of words signifying hatred and wickedness fall into disuse. But these things cannot be without the aid of stalwart men in the teaching profession. The need is for men who dare, and who are confident wherein they dare. Let the appeal for men be made intelligent. Let the teaching profession's cry for men be articulate.

In the thought of thousands upon thousands of aliens who have sought refuge and opportunity in the United States, the word which stands as synonym for political and industrial liberty is justice. If many of these who have sought voluntary exile in a strange land have been disappointed in this realization of the full measure of human liberty as they understand it, if their rudimentary ideals have been shattered, and if they have hesitated when urged to surrender finally their hereditary allegiance and to pledge themselves to what they have been told or have come to believe is Americanism, it perhaps is because they have failed to realize, or have been selfishly or thoughtlessly denied, that measure of industrial and social justice which should be an accompaniment of industrial, social and political liberty.

Especially in the larger cities of the United States, where alien populations abound, and where the civil and criminal courts are congested with cases to be disposed of, the defendant accused of an offense against the law, or a plaintiff seeking to have some civil right enforced, suffers a serious handicap if he is unable to employ and pay counsel. He suffers an additional handicap if by chance he is unable to understand and speak the English language. It is the duty of the court, of course, to provide counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases. But one who has observed the application of this supposedly generous and humane rule is often compelled to believe that the ends of justice are not always conserved by the process. The indigent complainant who seeks redress for some actual or supposed wrong is in an even worse predicament. His cause is hopeless if he is obliged to depend upon his own efforts. Failing to obtain what seems to him to be the simplest justice, he is inclined to regard the entire political and social fabric of government as an institution against which he is justified in entering into secret rebellion.

In New York, as well as in some of the other large cities of the country, determined efforts are being made by members of the bar affiliated with legal defense associations to provide adequate representation in the courts for both the indigent complainant who believes himself to have a worthy cause, and the indigent defendant, formerly left to the mercy of lawyers who accept such assignments because they seldom interfere with more important business. Generous contributions have made it possible for the committee in charge of this work in New York to provide reputable counsel in such cases, thus assuring, as nearly as possible, orderly procedure and ultimate justice.

Such an undertaking is highly commendable. The illiterate or impoverished litigant, whether he be complainant or defendant, should not be permitted to remain under the prejudicial impression that justice is a commodity which must be purchased. Justice, more than theoretically, is synonymous with freedom and liberty. Unless they go hand in hand there is a failure to realize one or the other, and perhaps all. Americanism and Americanization have been held up as the ideal and the realization of a great democracy. Its champions must make apparent the fact that genuine Americanism is more than a superficial condition.

Editorial Notes

It is a remarkable tribute to The Christian Science Monitor which Sir William Barrett, F. R. S., has paid in his recently published work, "The Religion of Health. An Examination of Christian Science" (J. M. Dent). "In November, 1908, that excellent daily paper, The Christian Science Monitor, so named by Mrs. Eddy, who wrote the first editorial, came into being," he says on page 76, continuing:

No more wholesome or better conducted newspaper exists in the world, I venture to think. It shows great literary ability, and breathes the spirit of Christ, to this day keeping on a high level both from a literary and moral point of view.

The significance of this tribute is the more appreciable when the following excerpt from a review of the book in the London Sunday Times is considered:

There are, of course, many more points of disagreement than of approximate agreement, and Sir William Barrett remains to the end a hostile commentator. This being the case his testimony to the good wrought by Christian Science is invaluable, for when scientists and theologians, saints and sinners have ceased their disputations, it is by their works that we are told to judge them.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars seems quite a tidy sum for the year's expense resulting from the changing by official writers of the United States Government, including members of Congress, of their words after their writings have been set in type. Such, however, was the amount thus spent last year, as disclosed by George H. Carter, the public printer, who vouchsafed the further information that this represented some \$50,000 more than in 1924. Mr. Carter did not hold out any great hopes, moreover, to the aspirant after the honor of reading all the literature of the Government, for he gave it as his opinion the other day that such a one would have to outlive Methuselah, and that even then he would in a few years be hopelessly behind the current publications of the vast army of government writers. But then he added that he has facilities for increasing the size of the Congressional Record from an average of 80 pages daily to 256 pages. Is it uncharitable to think of Pope's couplet:

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

The Fair at Aghias Mamas

The road to the fair is no more than a wandering line worn across the country, by the scrape and grind of countless hoofs and wheels. Aghias Mamas itself is a mud village in the province of Chalkidi, in Macedonia, about twelve miles to the southwest of Polygros, the capital of the province. Always with the sea in sight, sometimes on low cliffs, sometimes through rows of mulberry trees and groves of silvery olives, or away through ragged fields, in one of which, on rising ground, is a small tumulus of red earth, this road goes guilelessly, innocent of hard macadam's guiding hand.

Above a gravelly river bed is a long, flat-topped, natural mound, where once a wealthy city flourished, but whose desert sun-scorched slopes are now marked only by the telegraph line that runs across it. A mile away, close beside the road, lies a huge double-topped tumulus, around whose base are scattered hundreds of fragments of bronze age pottery.

There is a ragged, low-lying village, some of the cabins with bits of ground round them, divided off by mere heaps of thorny bushes, in which the pigs and fowls run among the dirt and rubbish, for gardens round the houses are as unknown as painted woodwork in this realm that only now awakes from centuries of violence and misery. Round a well-head, on the outskirts of the village, lie some marble columns, their sides cut with many grooves where ropes have slid for generations.

The country is bare and open, rising inland to low downs, while to the left long flats, patched and streaked with brilliant green and sandy yellow, stretch away to the sea that, in the shimmering, sunny distance seems but a band of deep and radiant blue marking the boundary between the curving earth and the purple hills across the gulf.

Wagons drawn by two skinny horses or slow gray beasts, and filled with family parties, draw out of the dusty track to give us place to pass, and the peasant leading a bunch of ponies tied head to tail beside the road seems to take their plunging rushes, which almost overwhelm him, as all in his day's work, and he hardly deigns to note their terror at our passing car.

A few folk are straggling homeward; the women, now without the whirl of giddy life, carrying in their hands their high-heeled patent leather shoes, whose tyranny can only be endured if softened by the glow of emulation.

From the top of a low rise the fair suddenly appears spread out below. The sandy flats and low dusty slopes are crowded with beasts and men, their booths and vehicles. Endless groups of oxen, horses, ponies, donkeys, stand about the level ground, with people moving to and fro among them, but there is none of the bustle of lively trotting ponies, with lusty red-faced dealers' men running beside them to show their paces; no zealous barking dogs or hot and shouting drovers as at an English fair.

Here a breath of Oriental calm reigns over the bony, patient animals, and men seem rather to have come for talk than trade. In the air hangs the strong, acrid scent of dust and many men and beasts herded together under a brilliant southern sun.

At the edge of the track three short "streets" of flimsy canvas booths have been put up on the level ground and filled with boots and shoes; goat hair saddle bags; immense black, hooded shepherd's cloaks; cheap harness; copper pots and pans; cheap glass and china; goat and cattle bells; lurid, wildly colored prints of saints and battle scenes, with lines and lines of guns and men that belch out smoke and fire in solid clouds.

In other booths, a gentleman may sit at ease and refresh himself while watching others who delight in the Tyre and the dance. In one such booth a youth in tight serge breeches and heavy khaki puttees, snaps his fingers and twirls and capers vaguely round a space of turf between two great clumps of rushes, hemmed in by the narrow shanty counter on which stands a row of little dry mud stalls, that form the kitchen of this nomadic establi-tion.

He is supported in his chaste fandango by a grizzled man in baggy, unfestive corduroy trousers and vast red cummerbund, and both dancers are cheered and spurred by the shrieks and strummings of a strident clarinet and fiddle and an immense spoon-shaped guitar.

Near by, under a scanty rag that scarcely veils the sun's fierce rays, which render hotter still his grimy, sweltering trade, upon the turf, there sits a merry, dusky youth, his feet on either side of a clay-lined hole, in which is a charcoal fire, kept hot and glowing by a pair of blacksmith's bellows worked by a small and sooty boy.

Humming to the bellows' wheezy melody, regardless of the heat and fumes, he twists and turns over the fire a copper tray, throwing onto it a white powder which tins the copper over as he heats and rubs it with a bunch of cotton wool.

Costumes vary wonderfully: there is every form of sartorial diversion from the smart, tight-waisted suit of the town youth selling cheap German glass and the bright, attenuated costume and high-heeled shoes of the ample lady camping with her family under an unpainted wagon, in friendly nearness to a pair of oxen peacefully ruminating over hay by the pole of the vehicle, to the huge, black, baggy trousers and scarf-bound, shaggy head of the hide-shod local rustic and the stiff silk, high-waisted dresses and long plaits of his quiet, dignified wife and bonny, smiling daughters.

Standing by the tinman are two distinguished-looking men in short brown, homespun, black-braided jackets and sky-blue trousers, vast and baggy to the knee but fitting tightly to the leg below. They are refugees from eastern Thrace.

As in all this thirsty land, water is not plentiful and there is only one well where all must drink, regardless of the mud and dirty water round it. Beside the well, upturned to form a water trough, is an immense marble sarcophagus lid. Against one gable-end and close beside a pool of liquid mud, a seller of sustaining sweetmeats glows to the radiant sun as do his glistening wares spread out upon a tray. Seated on the marble edge and cooling their feet in the muddy water of the trough, are four small boys chattering and eating watermelon.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome

Now and again rumors of an impending dissolution are heard, but these seem to deserve little credit, since the Government is quite satisfied with the present Chamber, in spite of the abstention from its works of about one-third of its members. It is recognized that as a result of events which were unforeseen at the time of the King's speech, containing the program of the legislative work to be carried out by Parliament during the whole session, both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate passed a great number of bills which were not contemplated at the time when the appeal to the country was made. The country, however, has given little attention to the parliamentary debates because they were regarded as a mere formality.

During the past year the Chamber of Deputies held seventy-seven sittings and approved 354 different bills. The chief measures passed are those creating a new constitutional status and giving larger powers to the executive, the Electoral Reform Bill, the bill extending municipal franchise to women, that dealing with the suppression of Freemasonry, the radical reform of the Penal Code, the full powers conferred upon the Government with regard to the status of civil servants, the bill conferring the Italian citizenship on the inhabitants of the Dodecanese, the law on labor organizations, the law against political exiles and the new Press Bill.

Within the next five years Rome is to appear as a wonder to all the nations of the earth; this is the precise order given by Signor Mussolini when he installed Senator Filippo Cremonesi as the first governor of Rome. Rome, added the Prime Minister, is to appear vast, ordered, powerful as it was at the time of the First Empire under Augustus. The Augustum, the Theater of Marcellus, the Capitol and the Pantheon must be cleared of the ugly constructions which sprung up in their proximity during the centuries of Rome's decadence. In five years' time a wide straight line will link the Pantheon and the Piazza Colonna, and a clear view of the old Roman temple will thus be obtained from the main square of Rome. The majestic monuments of "Christian Rome" will be isolated from the parasitic and profane buildings which surround them, and the ancient monuments of Roman history will again stand out in their gigantic and solitary grandeur. A new city will rise in the vicinity of ancient Rome, along the banks of the Tiber as far as the shores of the Tyrranean Sea. The historic streets of Rome will be purified by the removal of the "stupid contamination of the tramways," and the most modern means of transport and communications will be provided to join the old with the new town. The longest and widest straight road in the world will link the capital with Ostia, thus establishing direct communication with the Mediterranean Sea. Together with the expansion of the capital, the Government will also endeavor to improve the comforts of the inhabitants by the erection of new houses, gardens, schools, baths and playing fields.

A new academy, known as the "Accademia d'Italia," has been created by the Italian Government and will be formally inaugurated by Premier Mussolini on April 21 next. The object of this academy, which will have its headquarters in Rome and will receive an annual subsidy from the state, is to promote and co-ordinate the Italian intellectual movement in the fields of natural science, literature and arts, to preserve the national character according to the traditions of the Italian race and to encourage its expansion and influence abroad.

For this purpose scholarships are to be established both in Italy and in foreign countries; prizes, subsidies and pensions are to be assigned to natural scientists, artists and authors; competitions are to be held every year for expert, literary and artistic works; voyages of exploration are to be organized, inventions are to be examined and the attention of the Government is to be called upon those which are worthy of consideration. Every two years the academy will submit to the Government the most important literary and artistic and other works, and special prizes will be assigned to the authors.

The members of the academy are to be limited to sixty, all of whom must be of Italian nationality. The first thirty will be nominated by royal decree, at the suggestion of the Prime Minister, and the remaining thirty members will be nominated during the next three years by the existing academicians. Vacancies will be filled in the same way. The academicians will enjoy the privileges and honors of high state officials; they will receive an

annual salary of 30,000 lire and will wear a special uniform. The institution of this academy, which greatly resembles the French Academy, will certainly give a great stimulus to intellectual activity. Hitherto the Government had no other way suitably to honor those who had distinguished themselves in the fields of art, literature and natural science than by creating them senators. The result was that in a short time the Senate lost its political character and became a mere honorific body. The first members of the academy will be Gabriele D'Annunzio, the national hero; Senator Marconi, the great inventor, and Signor Pirandello, the famous playwright.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Anarchist and "Can-Archist"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
If we look up the word anarchist in the dictionary, we will find this definition:

An anarchist is one who advocates anarchy and aims at the overthrow of civil government.

And then if we look down the column at the word anarchy, we will find this:

Absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of lawlessness; political confusion.

People who can think logically and control their emotions are never anarchists. They know that progress comes in an orderly way through the gradual establishment of law and order—never through the destruction of law and order. Humanity began with a general state of lawlessness, and has struggled for centuries in its effort to substitute law for violence. Naturally, a good many mistakes have been made. Undue enthusiasm has led to reaction against all restraint—even necessary restraint. That is because any governing power able to control the immense numbers of a modern nation becomes so strong and so complex that its operations cannot be checked when they have accomplished their purpose. They always go a little too far. And this provokes reactions, which go as far in one direction as the government originally went in the other.

That is what has happened to prohibition. That is why states that American citizens who have upheld American principles and fought anarchy and Communism all their lives have suddenly begun to violate an article of the Constitution of the United States. They have not stopped to think things through. If they are willing to break the Constitution for a drink, they have no case against anarchists who believe that their lawless theories will right all the evils in the world. The anarchist sincerely believes that he is serving the good of all mankind. The boot-legger and his patron make no such claim. Self-indulgence is their only aim.

The "can-archists" are, in the last analysis, a much more dangerous criminal class than the anarchists. Nothing is further from their thoughts, yet it is true they both defy the law. They are both working to overthrow our Government—the anarchist consciously, the "can-archist" unconsciously. The anarchist, who is deliberately set out to destroy Americanism, is accomplishing very little. The "can-archist," who is thoughtlessly trying to have a good time, is accomplishing a great deal more than he realizes. Not only is he defying the Constitution and the law himself—he is teaching other people to defy them and any other laws they do not like. And I am convinced that the present crime wave is in large part due to the example set by men in outstanding positions who are thoughtlessly violating the Constitution—the fundamental law of the land. Yet these "can-archists" are not deliberate sinners. They are simply good Americans who have not thought out their position. They do not realize where they stand.

I am not writing this as either advocate or opponent of prohibition. All I am advocating is observance of the Constitution of the United States. American law and orderly government are threatened by the prevailing attitude toward the Prohibition Amendment. People who don't believe in prohibition have a perfect right to change that amendment, or the Volstead Act. But so long as there is a Prohibition Amendment in the Constitution or a prohibition law on the statute books, every good American must guide his conduct by them. That is an ordinary patriotic duty.

EDWARD A. FLEENE

Boston, Mass.